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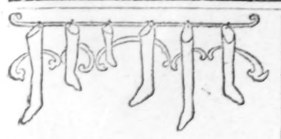


CO TO SLEEP, LITTLE FELLOWS!

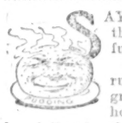
WHEN the Christmas skies are snowing,
or the Christmas stars are bright,
Go to sleep, little fellow,—go to sleep!
For Santa Claus is coming down the chimney in the night,
With a heavy sack of toys, and a frosty beard and white,—
Go to sleep, little fellows—go to sleep!

When the Christmas winds are singing
round the chimney with delight,
Go to sleep, little fellows—go to sleep!
If you wake and watch the chimney—Oh, you know it isn't right!—
You will never see old Santa coming down it in the night,—
Go to sleep, little fellows—go to sleep!

Once, two wakeful little fellows, on a snowy Christmas eve,
(Go to sleep, little fellows—go to sleep!)
Kept their heads beneath the cover—but 'twas only make-believe—
And Santa Claus forgot 'em—and he left 'em both to grieve,—
Go to sleep, little fellows—go to sleep!

For Santa Claus is funny, and is easy scared away—
Go to sleep, little fellows, go to sleep!
Just kiss good night to mother when she's heard the prayers you say,
And you'll find your stockings brimming when you wake at break o' day,—
Go to sleep, little fellows—go to sleep!

Aunt Deborah's Surprise.



SAY, girls, have you heard the news? It's too funny for anything!"

Grace Derby came running up to the little group around the school house steps, with her face full of laughter and mystery.

"What's the news?"

"Tell us about it!"

"Go on, Grace!" The girls crowded around her eagerly.

"Why, Aunt Deborah Thorpe is going to give a Christmas party."

"You're fooling!" cried half a dozen voices.

"Oh, but she is, truly," cried Grace. "I've got my invitation, and she wanted me to ask the rest of you—here's the list." She waved a paper aloft and then began to read the names upon it. Every girl there was invited, and a buzz of pleased comment went around as soon as the reading was finished.

"But I haven't told you the funniest part of it," began Grace again. "We're each one of us to bring her a Christmas present. Did you ever hear of such a thing? Fancy her not leaving that for us to decide!"

They all laughed at this, but the laugh was a good-natured one. Everybody respected Aunt Deborah. They joked about her peculiarities and her "tightness," but, for all that, the farmers and villagers of the thrifty New England community admired those qualities which had produced one of the finest farms in the whole county, and its owner was known to be kind-hearted, as well as to possess plenty of good, sound, practical sense, which appealed to all; while not a man in the neighborhood was better posted in the affairs of the country at large.

The girls went on discussing the party with eager comments, talking over the presents which were to be bought and wondering what other odd freak would be developed before the eventful night. It was Thursday now, and Monday was Christmas.

"Maybe she'll change her mind," suggested Daisy; "though I guess she isn't given to that."

"No," said a sweet-looking girl, who had not spoken before. "Aunt Deborah always does as she agrees."

"That's so, Molly," cried Grace, while there were several exclamations of assent. "When she makes up her mind it stays made up for good and all. But how in the world did you get so well acquainted with her? I'm always a little afraid of her." Molly smiled wistfully.

"I don't know," she said. "It just seemed natural, that's all."

The tears came into her eyes, and

"SHE TOOK UP THE CARD."

she turned and went in hurriedly. Her father had died only a few months before, and she could scarcely remember her mother at all; so Aunt Deborah's interest in her had been comforting. The girls were quiet for a minute; then Daisy said, in a low voice:

"I don't see how Molly Andrews can get her anything, and she'll never go a step if she can't." There were sympathetic murmurs all around, for Molly was a favorite.

"I wish we could help her," said Dorothy, voicing the general thought.

"But we can't," sighed Maude. "You know how proud she is. She'd rather stay away than have us do anything about it."

"Well, Mrs. Barton won't give her a cent to buy a present with—we all know that," said Grace.

"Oh, don't you remember Molly earned $2 getting names for that magazine?" put in Maude. "She told me she was going to save it toward music lessons—her heart is just set on music, you know—and, with all her talent, it is a shame she can't do anything about it. But it's just like her to go and spend every cent of that money on a present for Aunt Deborah."

"That's so."

"It's too bad!"

"Well, I think Molly Andrews is the bravest girl I ever knew," said Grace. "How many of us would work for our board and go to school and wear out old clothes and everything, as she does?"

"But you never think of the clothes," said Daisy,

"No, but she does," said Maude.

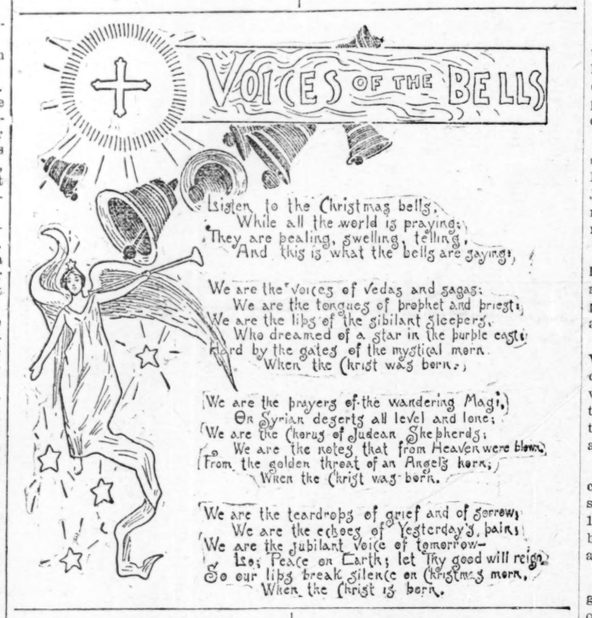
Nothing but the party was talked about for the remainder of the week, and on Saturday twenty boys and girls were busy selecting gifts for Aunt Deborah.

All the boys and girls, with the exception of Molly Andrews, belonged to well-to-do families. Molly's father had been one of the wealthiest men in the village until a year before, when he had failed in business and taken every cent of his property to pay his debts. Since his death Molly had been living with Mrs. Barton, working for her board and going to school, and her life was not very comfortable. Her dearest dream had always been to cultivate her musical talent, but that dream seemed hopeless enough now.

She bought a pretty silver souvenir spoon for Aunt Deborah, and it took every cent that she had been saving toward the music lessons, but she never said a word about it, and none of the girls dared mention it to her.

Christmas night was beautiful and clear, with a great full moon and sharp, healthful air, and the party of boys and girls that came trooping up to the door of the big farmhouse were rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed and as merry as need be. Aunt Deborah welcomed them cordially and they soon felt quite at home.

In the sitting room a table had been spread out for the reception of the gifts, which Grace and Maud arranged tastefully. Then Aunt Deborah examined them with great care, noting critically each name and giving attention to each piece as though she were one of the judges at a county fair, as, indeed, she often had been. But when she came to the souvenir spoon some of the girls thought she made up the little sneeze which gave her an excuse for using her handkerchief. Anyway, she took the spoon up again the last of all and held it in her hand while she cleared her throat twice before she tried to speak.


VOICES OF THE BELLS
Listen to the Christmas bells;
While all the world is praying;
They are pealing, swelling, telling,
And this is what the bells are saying;
We are the voices of Vedas and sagas;
We are the tongues of prophet and priest;
We are the lips of the sibilant sleepers,
Who dreamed of a star in the purple east;
Heard by the gates of the mystical morn
When the Christ was born;
We are the prayers of the wandering Magi,
On Syrian deserts all level and lone;
We are the chorus of Judean Shepherds;
We are the notes that from Heaven were blown,
From the golden throat of an Angel's horn;
When the Christ was born.
We are the teardrops of grief and of sorrow;
We are the echoes of Yesterday's pains;
We are the jubilant voice of tomorrow—
Lo; Peace on Earth; let Thy good will reign.
So our lips break silence on Christmas morn,
When the Christ is born.

"My young friends," said Aunt Deborah, slowly, "I am well aware that you think I have done a rather strange thing in asking you to bring these presents, but I had an object in it which I am not going to explain to any one. I am very much pleased with the gifts, however, and I thank you for them. Now if you will step across the hall with me you will find your own presents waiting for you, and a little surprise besides, which, I think, will please you all."

They had noticed the closed door of the "best room," but had thought it only one of Aunt Deborah's peculiarities. They trooped after her, wondering and excited, with little whispered guesses and queries which no one could answer, and when they had crossed the threshold they all stopped for a moment with exclamations of delight.

"Who would have believed it?" whispered Grace.

"It's just like fairyland," Maude whispered back.

It was very pretty, indeed. The parlor was decorated with holly and mistletoe and branches of evergreen, and in one corner was a great Christmas tree, sparkling with candles and loaded with presents. In the opposite corner stood a handsome new piano. They stood and stared until Aunt Deborah's voice called them forward, and then they surged over to the tree to hunt up their gifts.

The tree was soon cleared, and every one in the room, with a single exception, had found a present. Molly stood on the edge of the crowd with a pale face and lips that quivered in spite of her efforts at self-control, while Frank was beside her, looking indignant and unhappy. Everybody noticed, and sympathetic glances went around. But all at once Aunt Deborah spoke again.

"If you will raise the lid of the piano, Molly, you will find your name there."

The girl's hands trembled so that Frank had to help her. She took up the card and read it, her face flushing and paling, and looked around helplessly at the surprised and delighted faces. Then she turned and threw her arms around Aunt Deborah's neck without a word. After a little appreciative hush they all crowded around her with eager congratulations, but Aunt Deborah waved them back.

"Wait a minute," she said, laughing, although there was a tremble in her voice, "Molly doesn't know it herself, but I am sure she is coming to live with me. I've decided that I need her, and I want to hear that piano. She shall take lessons, and you will all be welcome to come and enjoy the music whenever you like."

How they cheered!

The rest of the evening was as merry as merry could be, and the feast was a triumph of New England skill.

CHRISTMAS IN THE DEPTHS.

Unique Celebration Held in the Salzburg Salt Mines.

From bleak St. Bernard to blossoming Salzburg is about three hundred miles, but around one is perpetual winter, with snow seldom absent, and the fringe of the continuing mantle ever near at hand; while in the mines of the other is unending summer. At Christmastide 100 degrees of temperature separate the two, and while the boundless snow covered hills of one glisten in the broadest diffused and brightest light known to earth, the contracted crystal walls of the other

CHRISTMAS IN SALZBURG SALT MINES.

scintillate under the feeble rays from restricted lanterns.

Thirty degrees below zero is a frequent temperature at the hospitable Monastery of St. Bernard on Christmas Day. There is seldom a traveller over the famous pass of the Penine chain of Alps in that season, but there is never a Christmas eve or Christmas Day that visitors do not join with the two score monks of the Augustinian order in the mass of their church and in the joys of the feast.

Then in the salt mines, miles away and thousands of feet below, are all of these things, for in the vaulted chambers, amid massive pillars of salt, is a population of human beings, not only miners who work one thousand feet under ground, but a permanent population living in homes along streets hewn out of mountain masses of crystal that glistens under the artificial light necessary in these depths.

Many of this population seldom see the light of day. They are there from Christmas to Christmas, in the miles and miles of galleries that extend under the Carpathians and Alps—galleries of different levels, ascending and descending, crossing each other at various angles and reaching far under the overlying salt, rock and earth.

This subterranean population is a happy one, as happy as the one in the sunshine at the many mouths of the great salt pits. There are joy and sorrow there, births, deaths and marriages. Holidays are celebrated there, and among the greatest of these is Christmas. In the narrow salt bound galleries the petitioned Christ child walks bearing precious gifts; there enters the welcome St. Nicholas, and he is followed by dreaded hobgoblins, who frighten refractory children into good behavior.

On Christmas Eve and Christmas Day the echoes of the rock ribbed caverns are awakened by the children's voices. The song, the merry laugh, the joyous shout in childish games and sports, are heard. There are music and the dance, feasting and merry making, the brilliantly lighted and decorated gift bearing tree that illumines diamondlike crystals that gather up the light, divide it into prismatic beauty and cast it back again.

The First Celebration of Christmas.

Christmas was first celebrated in the year 98, but it was forty years later before it was officially adopted as a Christmas festival; nor was it until about the fifth century that the day of its celebration became permanently fixed on the twenty-fifth of December. Up to that time it had been irregularly observed at various times of the year—in December, in April, and in May, but most frequently in January.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Trap For St. Nick.

Young Mechanic—"Yer see, it's a trap. It jes' fits our chimbly, and Santa Claus kin git down all right; but when he climbs back he can't git out, an' I gits all his pack."

THE EXPERIMENT FARM.

Mr. Massey Thinks it Should be in Edgecombe.

Prof. W. F. Massey, of the A. and M. College, has returned to Raleigh from the eastern part of the State, where he has been with Prof. B. W. Kilgore, State Chemist, selecting a place for an experiment farm.

They examined a number of places, but no site has yet been definitely chosen. Prof. Massey thinks, however, that the farm will be located in Edgecombe county, on the Plymouth railroad, near Conetoe, about nine miles from Tarboro. He left Prof. Kilgore there making a closer and more thorough examination of the soil.

"The farmers in that section," continued Prof. Massey, "are just coining money. They are making it on truck, principally lettuce and potatoes. The lettuce they are raising is very fine indeed and they are getting good price for it. It only takes 65 heads to make a barrel of it and they get $5 a barrel. Some of them raise it under glass and some of them under canvass. It can best be raised under glass, but most of them use canvass, that being less expensive than glass. One man there has three and a half acres of lettuce under canvass; another has three acres and many others have smaller amounts.

"A man named Dawson near Conetoe not only has a large acreage in lettuce, but he also has on hand 1,500 barrels of second crop Irish potatoes which are very fine for seed. Then he has cabbage and other truck, on all of which he makes money.

"He told me that this past season, in addition to his agricultural products he fattened 600 fine cattle for beef. He is now buying up all the beeves he can get. His case is the case of many others in this section on a smaller scale. These people are making money and it will not be long before they will be making much more than they are now, for theirs is a great section and it is rapidly developing."

State News Notes.

The Spring Vale Cotton Hill plant will be moved from Maine to Hickory, N. C. There are seven thousand spindles, capitalized at $175,000. Hickory people will build the mill and own most of the stock.

The Southern Railway has about decided to build a track from Wilson's Mills out to the Wilson iron mine, in Johnston county, to facilitate the shipment of ore. The track will be two miles long.

The mine has been examined by experts, including the State Geologist, and all pronounce it a fine iron deposit. In fact it is said to contain about 60 per cent. pure iron.

The mine is owned by Mr. James Wilson and he is hard at work taking out the ore. He is hindered in the work, however, by the fact that he has to haul the ore two miles in wagons to the railroad. It is sent to the furnace at Greensboro.

The Smithfield Dispensary on December 1st had cleared $1,180 profits since it commenced business on July 1st. On the whole this institution has been very successful—Smithfield Herald.

A company composed of Northern gentlemen—the same company that is operating at the Narrows—is negotiating for the purchasing of the magnificent Grassy Islands water power, says the Wadesboro Messenger.

The saw mill and wood-shop of Mr. W. C. Michael at Gilisanville, burned Friday night between eleven and 12 o'clock, resulting in a loss of about four thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. Several thousand feet of dry lumber were consumed. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

The December Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture is now being prepared. It will be issued from the press the latter part of this week. It is devoted to no special subject, as were the Bulletins for October and November. It will have a number of articles of interest to farmers generally.

Many of the students of the various schools here are already going home for the Christmas holidays.

J. T. Couch, of Durham, father and administrator of Linwood Couch, has instituted suit for $20,000 against the North Carolina Railroad. Linwood Couch, who was in the employ of the railroad company, was killed at Funston, a station between Durham and University, on September 19th. He was a brakeman, and while chaining a car, whose drawhead had pulled out, was crushed to death. It is claimed by the plaintiff that his son's death was caused by negligence of the company. The suit has just been entered in Orange county, and will come up at the next term of court.

The 10-year-old child of Mr. John F. Leeper, bitten by a mad dog, died in great agony on Friday.

Dynamite on Track.

Concord, N. C., Special.—Saturday morning as Mr. John Moore, of this place, was walking along the railroad track just above the Buffalo Mill, he found two sticks of dynamite, pinned and capped, fastened to one of the rails, so that it would have been exploded by a train passing over it. It is to be hoped that the villian who placed it there will soon be pointed out and receive the full penalty of the law for the dastardly act.

The State applied for a re-hearing of the railroad tax case and Judge Simonton first set December 19th as the time of hearing the argument. He has now postponed the hearing until December 27th. Some folks believe that since the supreme court held that the legislature did give the Corporation Commission authority to assess the railroads for taxation Judge Simonton may change his decision.

Two negroes are hanged for murder at Valadosta Ga.

WE LOOK BACKWARD.

Anniversary of the Death of Washington Celebrated.

SERVICES HELD AT THE TOMB.

Masonic Fraternity in Charge of the Ceremonies—The President Delivers The Address.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Impressive Masonic ceremonies were conducted both at the old vault and the present tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon Thursday in commemoration of the death of Washington.

President McKinley and members of the cabinet left early in the morning for Mt. Vernon and proceeded direct to the mansion. The procession in connection with the ceremonies moved by way of the mansion, where the President reviewed the column. The line of the funeral procession of one hundred years ago was followed. On arriving at the old vault the Grand Master of Colorado made an address from a platform, after which the procession formed and proceeded to the present tomb.

After the ceremonies at the present tomb the procession again formed and proceeded to the mansion, where President McKinley made an address, after an introduction by the Grand Master of Virginia.

At Fort Washington a gun was fired every half hour ending at sunset. As the procession moved into the Mt. Vernon grounds a battery of artillery fired twenty-one guns.

President McKinley's address at the Washington mansion, Mt. Vernon, was in part as follows:

"We have just participated in services commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington.

"His fair fame, secured in its immortality, shall shine in countless ages with undiminished lustre.

"He selected the site for the capital of the republic; he founded and gave it the name of Federal City, but the commission substituted the name of Washington as more fitting. More than seventy millions of people acknowledge allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The nation is his best eulogist and his noblest monument.

"While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of generations which have followed. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him. We summon his precepts that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice, law, education, morality, civil and religious liberty in every part of our country, new as well as old."

Buller Defeated.

London, by Cable.—General Buller was attempting to cross the Tugela river, but finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses. He left eleven guns behind. The following is in part the text of General Buller's dispatch announcing his reverse:

"Buller to Lansdown, Chievely Camp, Dec. 15, 6.20 p. m.

"I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chievely at 4 o'clock this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela river, and it was my intention to force a passage through at one of them. They are about two miles apart. My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade supported by a central brigade. General Hart was to attack the left drift, General Hildyard the right road and General Lyttleton was to take the center and to support either. Early in the day I saw that General Hart would not be able to force a passage. I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Col. I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.

Suicide of Henry Landis.

Baltimore, Md., Special.—Henry C. Landis, secretary of the Baltimore board of trade, and one of the most prominent insurance men of the city, committed suiside Friday at the Union Protestant Infirmary, during a temporary aberration of mind, induced by melancholia. He jumped from a window to the pavement and was instantly killed.

Debate Closed.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The closing day of the general debate on the financial bill proved to be one of exceptional interest. At the outset a sharp personal colloquy occurred between Representatives Wheeler and Berry, of Kentucky, over the recent Kentucky election and the charges growing out of it. Considerable feeling was shown. Later in the day, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, until recently the Democratic floor leader, received close attention in an hour's speech vigorously presenting the Democratic view and eulogizing the time-honored and undying Democratic organization.

To Succeed Black Diamond.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—The Ohio, Tennessee and Carolina Railroad has been organized here to supplant the scheme of Colonel Albert A. Boone to build the Black Diamond Railroad from Columbus, O., to Port Royal, S. C. A failure to make a satisfactory deal for the franchises of the Black Diamond Railroad in Tennessee led General Wm. W. Kirkby, acting as the agent for English syndicate, to organize this new company.

2,000 British Out of Action.

Pretoria, By Cable.—The following official announcement has been made: General Cronje reports that Thursday there was desultory fighting until 6 o'clock, when heavy cannon fire was resumed: "The Scandinavians stormed a difficult position, but it became untenable, and they suffered severely. I was unable to send help. The British were in overwhelming force, but must have had at least 2,000 men put out of action, either in killed or wounded."

HIS RIGHT TO A SEAT.

The Quay Case Developed Important Features.

Washington, D. C., Special.—An investigation of the rights of former Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, to a seat in the Senate by appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, was begun Saturday by the committee on privileges and elections. The hearing was purely a legal argument on the right of the government in the circumstances which arose in the case of Mr. Quay. Hon. John P. Elkin, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, appeared for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and former Senator Edmunds for those who remonstrated against the seating of Mr. Quay. Mr. Edmunds has as coadjutors Hampton L. Carson and George Wharton Pepper. W. J. Brennan, an attorney of Pittsburg, was leading counsel for the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Mr. Elkin contended that a sovereign State was at all times entitled to fuller representation in the Senate according to the spirit and letter of the constitution. The failure of the legislature to perform its duty ought not and could not operate to the State's disadvantage in the Senate. The true position, in his opinion, was that the governor enjoyed the full power to fill any vacancy that might occur in the State's representation for any reason whatever.

When Attorney Carson began his argument Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, interrupted by asking: "Do you appear here as the paid attorney of John Wanamaker?"

Mr. Carson denied that he appeared in the pay of any one.

Former Senator Edmunds then seized the opportunity to disclaim for himself any connection with Mr. Wanamaker in the case. "My only relations with Mr. Wanamaker," said he, "are that I sometimes buy tinware at his establishment."

Mr. Carson presented an elaborate legal and constitutional argument against the seating of Mr. Quay. He doubted the desirability of according to the State executive such authority.

Former Senator Edmunds declared that the appointive authority was being constantly trenched upon by the executive power, not only of the States, but of the nation itself. The President was exercising such power by making recess appointments of men who previously had been rejected by the Senate. This he regarded as dangerous and urged the Senate to take a firm stand against such usurpation of power as a protection to itself. Mr. Quay's case, he said, did not fall within the authority conferred upon a governor to fill a vacancy in the State's representation.

In rebuttal, Attorney General Elkin cited a position taken by Mr. Edmunds in the Senate in 1879, upholding a governor's right to appoint, to which Mr. Edmunds replied the cases were totally different. Mr. Elkin concluded that the judgment of the government as to the necessity for calling an extra session of a legislature which had failed to elect a Senator was final and conclusive in the premises.

Cutting Down the Grades.

The work of cutting down the grades on the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be begun at once and most of the heavy work will have been completed by spring. The general plan of Baltimore and Ohio grade improvements contemplates an 18 foot maximum grade from Chicago to Baltimore, except over the mountains where helping engines have to be used.

The Chicago division work includes reductions between Tiffin, O., and Attica, where a 28 foot grade will be reduced to 18 feet, for a distance of 16 miles, the heaviest cut being at Republic. About 350,000 cubic yards will be excavated. Loss and Co, of Chicago have the contract.

These reductions will cost about $300,000, but will allow an increase of nearly 30 per cent. in train loading when they are completed.

Against Politics.

At Detroit, Mich., a resolution recommending members of labor bodies to use their election ballots independently of the predominating political parties was adopted by the American Federation of Labor. Among the other resolutions adopted was one asking the introduction of bills in Southern legislatures by enactment of which convict labor would no longer be subject to lease.

Beligerent Rights.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Representative Sulzer, of New York, has introduced a joint resolution declaring that a State of war exists in South Africa and according belligerent rights to the Transvaal government. It closes with the following paragraph: "The Congress of the United States protests and remonstrates against the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted by Great Britain, and the President is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient, in his judgment, to secure an observance of the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations, and bring about an honorable peace."

Philadelphia's Scheme.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—The members of the citizen's committee whose efforts resulted in the selection of this city for the national Republican convention have started a movement to have the Republican national committee make this city its headquarters. It is said that they are engaged in carrying out a design which had been matured among the hundred and more members of the committee while in Washington.

A Free Trip Home.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Instructions have been cabled to General Otis to contract with the Caballos Transportation Company for returning to Spain 4,000 additional Spanish prisoners recently released by the Filipino insurgents. This is in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty with Spain, agreeing to send home all Spanish soldiers held captive by the insurgents. There is $650,000 still available for this purpose.

WAS TURNED DOWN.

Mr. Roberts Asked That The Trial Be Stopped

HIS POLYGAMY FULLY ESTABLISHED

The Reasons Upon Which the Request Was Based, Were not Sufficient in the Opinion of Mr. Taylor.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The committee of the House of Representatives which is investigating the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, opened its doors at 10.30 Wednesday, to begin the examination of witnesses. A large number of spectators were on hand, including a number of ladies. Mr. Roberts occupied a seat at the foot of the committee table, while flanking him was the delegation of gentiles, Rev. Dr. Iliff, Mr. Shroeder and others, who are here to direct the case against the Utah member-elect. When Chairman Taylor, of Ohio, called the committee to order and asked what witnesses would be heard, Mr. Roberts arose and said: "I respectfully ask to be informed as to my status before this committee. Am I regarded as a member of the House of Representatives? If you answer this question in the affirmative, then I ask that the committee confine itself to the consideration of my election, the returns upon which I was elected, and the qualifications of a member of Congress as defined in the Constitution of the United States. If this committee shall find that my election is beyond question then I ask that I be permitted to take the oath of office; as this is the only constitutional power which the House or this committee can exercise over me until I am sworn in. If the committee shall answer 'No,' to this inquiry, then it has no jurisdiction whatever over me, as the Constitution gives to the House power over its members only, and I ask that the proceedings before the committee be discontinued."

Mr. Taylor responded that all of Mr. Roberts rights had been looked after and protected, and at the very threshold of the inquiry there was no proper question which had not been raised.

Charles Austin Owen, of Salt Lake City, was then called. The witness said that the general reputation of the status of Roberts and Dr. Maggie C. Shipp Roberts was that they maintained the relation of husband and wife.

Mr. McEwen, of the Philadelphia North American, was examined as to a recent interview with Roberts signed by him (McEwen). In this Roberts spoke of his wives, referring to them as "good and true women toward whom obligations had been incurred prior to enactment of the polygamy law."

Captain Elias H. Parsons, of the quartermaster's department, United States Volunteers, testified to an incident occurring in 1896, while he was in Salt Lake City. About 8 a. m. some one asked him to call up on his telephone Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts. On going to the telephone and calling up the house, a man's voice answered.

"Who is this?" Captain Parsons asked over the telephone. "B. H. Roberts," was the reply, Captain Parsons testified. On cross-examination Roberts asked:

Rev. Dr. Iliff, a Methodist missionary of Utah, testified that the general reputation as to the status of Celia Dibble Roberts was that she was the plural wife of Brigham H. Roberts. On cross-examination Mr. Roberts sought to show that Dr. Iliff was hostile to the Mormons, the witness stating that his hostility was to the polygamous feature of Mormonism.

Rev. G. W. Martin, a Presbyterian minister of Manti, Utah, testified as to the reputation of the polygamous status of Celia Dibble Roberts toward Brigham H. Roberts. He saw statements to this effect in the Salt Lake City newspapers and heard of no denials. The polygamous status of Mr. Roberts was a matter of common repute. It was also reputed that twins had been born to Celia Dibble Roberts. In the course of the hearing Mr. Taylor stated to Roberts that the latter's demurrer had been overruled, all questions being taken into consideation for determination later.

Pritchard for Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Senator Pritchard will be proposed as a Vice-Presidenaitl candidate by the National League of Republican Clubs, which held its meeting here. A concerted movement has been inaugurated and pledges of support have been made by many States, especially throughout the South.

Corner on Cheap Cigars.

Tampa, Fla., Special.—The Cuban-American Manufacturing Company, of this city, through its president, H. M. Myers, has purchased the Keys-Baker cigar rolling machine at Binghampton, N. Y., together with all the rights to the machine, and also a large cheroot manufacturing company, which owned a portion of the rights. This practically gives the company control of the cheap cigar output of the country, for without the Keys-Baker machine, other concerns will be unable to compete with it. The Cuban-American Company will probably locate its factory for the cheap cigar business in New York.

The Navy's Share of the Glory.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The naval account of the operations of the ships in Luzon is contained in a cablegram from Admiral Watson at Cavite, which reads as follows:

"Cavite, Dec. 13.—Burwell reports that the Wheeling landed a naval force and a detachment of troops, Kaiser commanding, sixteen miles north of Laloog, northwest of Luzon, and attacked the city, releasing 1,500 Spaniards. I am holding at the request of General Young. No casualties.

"WATSON."

News Items.

The executive committee of the Prohibition party has decided to hold the national convention in Chicago on June 27, 1900.

The United Mine Workers, of Alabama, have declared an open war on the Knights of Labor, and a resolution recommending that the district organization do all in its power to overthrow and eradicate the Knights of Labor in Alabama, will be adopted by the session of the annual convention of Mine Workers in Birmingham.

THE NATIONAL LAW MAKERS.

What Congress is Doing From Day to Day.

The Senate.

Sixth Day.—The session of the Senate was brief and only business of a routine nature was transacted.

Seventh Day.—At 2:05 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. At 2:35 the Senate resumed business in open session. A message was presented from the House announcing the death of Representative Samuel Blair, of Louisiana. Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, offered the usual resolutions of regret which were adopted, and then, at 3:40 p. m., the Senate as a further mark of respect adjourned.

Eighth Day.—At the conclusion of the morning business, the resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew, reciting certain things alleged to have been done by General Merriam, in connection with the trouble in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate all orders and information in his possession bearing upon the subject, was laid before the Senate. A lively tilt occurred between Messrs Chandler and Pettigrew, after which the resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Ninth Day.—Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Committee on Pensions, submitted to the Senate a report and statement on the subject of amending the pension laws so as to make them uniform and intelligible. A bill to establish telegraphic communication between the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines was introduced. The resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew as to saluting the flag of the Philippine Republic by American vessels of war, went over. Objection being made to consideration of the only bill on the calendar, (to restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the navy and marine corps losing numbers by reason of the advancement of other officers), the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and subsequently adjourned.

Tenth Day.—The committee appointed by the Republican senatorial caucus to arrange the membership of Senate committees made its report to the caucus and the report was adopted without modification. The Democratic membership of the committees has not been completed by their committee. The Republicans increased their representation on the sixteen principal committees, the minority representation being correspondingly reduced. Mr. Lodge is assigned the chairmanship of the Philippines committee. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, takes the chairmanship of the committee on relations with Cuba. On the Pacific Islands committee Mr. Foraker is to be chairman. Mr. Pritchard takes the chairmanship of the Patents committee. The resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. Pettigrew calling for information from the Secretary of the Navy as to the American war vessels saluting the flag of the Philippine republic in the Bay of Manila was taken up. Mr. Pettigrew explained his motive for offering the resolution.

Eleventh Day.—Mr. Tillman had passed a resolution calling upon the secretary of war to submit a survey and estimate of cost for the improvement of the Great Pee Dee river, South Carolina, between Cheraw and the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad bridge.

The Senate at 1.20 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

The House.

Sixth Day.—Pending the report of the Roberts Committee, and the committee on the currency reform bill. The House adjourned after a session of short duration.

Seventh Day.—The feature of the opening day of the debate on the currency bill in the House, was the speech of Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa. It was characterized by all the wit and eloquence for which the Iowan is noted, and held the members without regard to party for over an hour.

Eighth Day.—There was such great interest in the currency debate that three night sessions were ordered. The only feature of the day's session was the currency debate.

Ninth Day.—There were eight and a half hours of talk on the financial bill in the house. The principal features of the session were the introduction of Representative Cushman, of Washington, as an humorous speaker, and an elaborate review of the pending bill by Representative Hill, of Connecticut. A resolution was agreed to fixing the period of the holiday recess from December 20 to January 3.

Tenth Dad.—Debate on the financial bill in the house was the most interesting so far. Mr. Sibley, formerly a shining light in the free silver ranks, declared himself with some disappointment to both sides.

Eleventh Dad.—The day's debate on the financial bill proved to be the one of exceptional interest. At the outset a sharp personal colloquy occurred between Representatives Wheeler and Berry of Kntucky, over the recent Kentucky election and the charges growing out of it. Considerable feeling was shown.

At 5 o'clock the house recessed until 8 p. m.

At the evening session Mr. Clay (Dem.) of New York announced his intention to vote for the financial bill. Others who spoke for the bill were Messrs. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Mudd, Maryland, and Minor, Wisconsin.

Those who spoke against the bill were Robinson of Nebraska; Thomas, North Carolina; Lloyd, Missouri; Snodgrass, Tennessee; Rucker, Missouri; Robb, Missouri; Davenport, Pennsylvania; Lamb, Virginia; Caldwell, Illinois; Stephens, Texas, Gordon, Ohio, and Neville, Nebraska.

At 10:15 the house adjourned.

Can't Get Their Morphine.

York (Penn.) special Baltimore Sun: By request of Mayor Geise the druggists have stopped the sale of opium and morphine, except upon the prescription of reputable physicians. In consequence the large number of people in this place who have been using quantities of morphine, mostly by injection, are in a state of consternation, and many have sought scientific medical treatment. Other victims of the drug have sent to other places for it, while some are using headache powders as a substitute. One York physician is treating sixteen morphine cases.

Reverence for Mothers.

The strongest sentiment of the Turk is his reverence for his mother. He always stands in her presence until invited to sit down—a compliment he pays to no one else.

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HAS NOT THE COURAGE TO PUBLISH THE FACTS.

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Raleigh News and Observer:

"THE CAUCASIAN gets indignant because this paper condemns the partisan Supreme Court for usurping the power to veto legislation, but it dares not deny that the Supreme Court of North Carolina is the only court in the civilized world that holds that an office is a private contract instead of a public agency. The people know that the Re-pop-li-cans determined through the court to destroy the result of the election of 1898. The Legislature made one big mistake when it did not impeach Governor Russell. It may be necessary to do a little impeaching yet to teach the negropholists that the white folks intend to rule in North Carolina."

We suppose that paper intended the above as a reply to our recent editorial stating the facts and exposing the hypocrisy and inconsistency of those who now attempt to criticise the Supreme Court. If the News and Observer had had the courage to publish the facts contained in our editorial, then it would not have dared to insult its readers by offering the above as a reply thereto.

In the first place the News and Observer repeats its charge that the Supreme Court is partisan That this is absolutely false, and a base libel upon our State Supreme Court no one knows better than the editor of the News and Observer. We challenge that paper to compare the record of this court with Democratic courts, and to show that any Democratic court has ever been fairer and more impartial.

Next, the News and Observer attacks the Court for what it calls "usurping the power to veto legislation." The News and Observer takes the position now, for the first time in its history that the Supreme Court of a state has no power to declare an act of the legislature unconstitutional, even when it is clearly unconstitutional. Over one hundred years ago the Supreme Court of North Carolina took the position that it had that power. Since that time we think every Supreme Court in the Union has taken the same position. Every Democratic Supreme Court that the State has ever had has taken that position and exercised that power. It is true that in some recent dissenting opinions, Justice Clark, of the present Court, has questioned that power; but to say the least, it has been a very recent discovery of his. He has never before dissented when the Court exercised that power, and, besides, he has written numerous opinions of the Court where that power was exercised. Whether the Supreme Court of a State should exercise that power or not is not the question we are discussing. We are stating facts.

Next, the News and Observer charges that THE CAUCASIAN "dare not deny that the Supreme Court of North Carolina is the only court in the civilized world that holds that an office is a public contract instead of a public agency." No, THE CAUCASIAN does not deny this statement, for it may be a fact, and indeed THE CAUCASIAN was the first paper in North Carolina in recent years to call attention to the fact that the prevailing opinion was the other way. THE CAUCASIAN called attention to this when the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the case of Wood vs. Bellamy, but at that time the News and Observer was busy praising the decision, and its editor personally congratulated the members of the Court upon what he then called a great nonpartisan and righteous decision. It now seems that the editor of the News and Observer was moved to all of his praise and enthusiasm not by an conviction, but simply because the result of the decision of the Court put a Democrat in office and put a Populist out.

THE CAUCASIAN has never believed in the doctrine of Hoke vs. Henderson, and when the Wood vs. Bellamy decision was rendered, expressed regret that our Court did not see fit to overrule the doctrine laid down in that decision. But let us think for a moment what these partisan Domocratic papers would have said if the Court had overruled Hoke vs. Henderson in the case of Wood vs. Bellamy. Judging by their recent conduct in now criticising the Court in upholding the same doctrine that then had their praise, it is clear that they would have denounced the Court for having rendered a partisan decision in order to put a Democrat out of office and to put a Populist in office. It is safe to say that every one of them, (and the editor of the News and Observer would have led all the rest,) would have pawed the air in proclaiming to the world what great men sat on the Court when the Hoke vs. Henderson decision was rendered. They would have lauded that decision as one of the greatest decisions of one of the greatest courts that the country has ever had, and they would have said that the present court deliberately spit upon that great court and reversed the law in a revolutionary decision to give a piece of pie to a hungry Populist. But the members of the Court, though every partisan or personal inclination might have influenced them to the contrary, believed that the argument and the law laid down in Hoke vs. Henderson was sound, and they reaffirmed it, though it upset a piece of Populist legislation passed by the fusion legislature of 1895 and put into office a Democrat and put out of office a hightoned and honorable gentleman who was a Populist and whom the people would have voted into office that year if they had had the opportunity.

This conduct of legislation spending their time in attempting to upset all the State institutions simply to put one set of officials out and another set in is responsible, no matter whether it is constitutional or not. THE CAUCASIAN did all it could in 1895 and in 1897 to keep those legislatures from pursuing that course. At that time the News and Observer endorsed the position of THE CAUCASIAN and joined us in saying that it was reprehensible. The Supreme Court followed setting the legislation aside as unconstitutional. The News and Observer again threw up its hat with approval. Now what did the last legislature do? It went into the wholesale business of creating offices, filling them with its partisans. It created more new offices than any other legislature, not satisfied with this, it out-heroded Herod in upsetting State institutions to turn out officials to make places for Democrats.

THE CAUCASIAN again condemned this conduct as reprehensible, but the News and Observer did not this time stand with us—chameleon-like it had changed color. The Supreme Court again followed, setting aside the legislational as unconstitutional, just as it did when the Populist and Republican legislatures passed similar laws. In all these recent decisions the court has simply upheld the same doctrine as laid down in Wood vs. Bellamy has simply reaffirmed the doctrine laid down in Hoke vs. Henderson, has simply upheld the same doctrine that it had Democratic praise for upholding a few years ago, and yet to-day it is denounced and hounded by these ballot box stuffers as a partisan court simply because the result in these decisions is to keep some hungry Democratic office seekers away from the pie counter.

These are the facts that the News and Observer dare not publish, because these are the facts it dare not deny or attempt to reply to. The newspaper that now attempts to criticise the Supreme Court in the face of these facts is simply making itself contemptible and advertising its own assininty. THE CAUCASIAN cannot afford to dignify such papers by becoming indignant with them.

One word in conclusion, about these oft repeated threats of impeaching somebody. The redshirt Legislature meets again in June. If it made any mistake last January about failing to impeach anybody, let it proceed to correct its mistake at that time. Let us have action, and prompt action when they meet and less talk and bluster and threats. If Governor Russell, or anybody else has done anything for which they deserve to be impeached, and these facts can be established and will sustain the scrutiny of public discussion and inspection, then the Legislature would be nothing less than a body of moral cowards and criminals not to boldly impeach those who deserve impeachment. But if they know they have no cause for impeachment, and these threats are made simply for the purpose of intimidation, then they are still more cowardly and contemptible. The fact is, they know they have no grounds for impeachment. If they had any tenable excuse or ground to stand on they would have exercised it But however that may be, THE CAUCASIAN boldly challenges this crowd to impeach the Governor, the Supreme Court, or any body else, that it dares to or can with safety to their own political scalp.

We notice that Senator J. C. Pritchard is being prominently mentioned for the second place on the Republican presidential ticket with M'Kinley next year. It is high time that the South was represented on tickets of all parties, and surely the Republican party could not do better than to name the senior Senator from North Carolina for second place on their ticket.

Senator Pritchard has introduced in the United States Senator a resolution declaring that no State can with impunity pass any law or constitutional amendment in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Surely no one could object to this unless he was about to attempt a violation of the Constitution or desired to see it done. Yet this resolution raised quite a howl from Mr. Simmons, the ring leader of the red shirt mob in this State. It is simply another case of the hit dog howling.

The first issue of a new Populist paper just started at Helena, Montana, The Montana Sentinel, is upon our desk. We wish it much success.

BELLAMY AND HIS NEGRO VOTE.

We notice that the Washington Times, the only Democratic paper published in the national capital, a few days ago quoted Congressman Bellamy as saying, by way of explanation of the large majority which he claims, that he got a very large negro vote in his district. Mr. Bellamy is further quoted as saying that he would have gotten a much larger negro had the negroes not been intimidated by the Republicans and Populist and prevented from voting for him. If Mr. Bellamy is correctly quoted, he evidently intends this statement for Washingington consumption only, hoping that it will help him out in his contest.

Mr. Bellamy may to some extent be correct in claiming that a considerable part of his majority represented negro votes, but it would probably be more accurate not to say that this negro vote was cast for him but to say that say that it was counted for him But without discussing the method, we think it safe to say, as we have said before, that the negro vote which was either cast or counted for the Democratic party in the last campaign in the State, was much larger than their claimed majority in the state.

But the astonishing part of Mr. Bellamy's interview is his claim that the negro was intimidated by the Republicans and Populist and prevented from voting for him. It is well know that the only intimidation practiced in the 6th district was by Simmons' ballot-box stuffers and red shirt mob and Bellamy's henchmen. They attempted to intimidate everybody, black and white, going to the extreme of violence and murder that would not vote the Democratic ticket. They would persecute a white man who had the courage to vote his conviction against their lawless and revolutionary machine, but they would at the same time take to their bosom the blackest negro who would vote their ticket. We noticed that the Wilmington Messenger, soon after the election, called upon the people of Wilmington to give work to a certain negro, saying he deserved it because he was a Democratic negro.

All of this goes to prove what we have often said, and what everybody in the State knows what the Machinery of "white supremacy" meant nothing more nor less than a cry for the loaves and fishes for the hungry Democratic office seekers. If the negro helped to secure such white supremacy, then the negro was a gentleman, and to be preferred, in their eyes, above any white man who had the courage to oppose their methods.

Another thing noticeable about the last campaign was that Congressman White, who had been branded by the Democratic papers in the State as the most offensive negro in the State, was never disturbed by these white supremacy red shirters at any of his meetings, but was no doubt given all of their protection and encouragement when necessary. Attempts were made to break up white men's meetings. At the same time the negro White was permitted to speak undisturbed. It also noticeable that as a result of the election White got a bigger majority than he got the year before for Congress while every county in his district gave the Democratic redshirters a tremendous majority.

These are facts that thousands of voters are now thinking about, and these voters will be heard from at the polls next August.

"POPULIST ACTIVELY ORGANIQING."

The News and Observer in a recent issue says:—

Jubge Jacob Battle, of Rocky Mount, who is here attending Federal court, says the Populists in his section are actively organizing. They are, he says, holding secret meetings much as they did in 1894 and '95. The same report comes from some other parts of the State.

That the Populists are actively organizing is true. They are also no doubt holding meetings as they have a right to do, and if denying admission to Simmon ballot box stuffers and red-shirters makes there meetings secret, then they are secret to that extent

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Goebel is dying hard. He has now announced that he will contest the governorship before the legislature which is Democratic He arranged his election law to steal at precincts, before county returning boards, and before state returning boards, and fearing he might not then steal the state he provides for an appeal to the legislature. It now remains to be seen whether or not he can induce the legislature to finish the job by stealing the state for him.

THE CAUCASIAN, following its custom, will give holiday to its printers next week. Therefore, no issue of the paper will appear on Thursday, Dec. 28th.

The next issue of THE CAUCASIAN which will appear January 4th, will be an unusually interesting and valuable one. It will contain valuable and interesting matter and data on the election law and constitutional amendment, which every voter in the state should read. We trust that our friends during the holidays will take avantage of every opportunity to get new subscribers. Remember our special offer; clubs of ten subscribers, all sent at the same time with cash, $7.50. In every neighborhood in the State our friends can get up at least one or more clubs of that size. Besides, it would be well for our friends to take up collection in various places and order one hundred or more copies of next issue for distribution in their communities. We will send one hundred copies for one dollar Send in your order as early as possible.

It is evident from the the latest squeal made by ex-chairman James H. Pou, that the opposition to the Democratic Machine in Johnson county is growing considerably. It is evident that Mr. Pou thought it was incumbent upon him to try to explain this in some way. His explanation is by way of charging that a certain number of Democratic distillers in Johnson county who have declared against the amendment and the election law and the red shirt methods, have done so on account of favoritism shown them in the administration of the revenue department.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Masons Commemorate the Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's Death at Mt. Vernon—Next Republican National Convention to be Held at Polladelphia June 19th—Col. Berry Tells Why Taylor Carried Kentucky.

Special to The Caucasian]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.

The debate on the currency bill continues in the House. The measure is intended to more firmly establish the gold standard, besides permitting the national banks to issue their circulation to the full amount, thereby increasing their power to control the financial system and further oppress the people at their will. This bill will not be discussed in the Senate until after the holidays, when it is believed the debates will be thorough and protracted. This bill contains the first clear bold and unequivocal declaration for the gold standard that the Republican party as a party has yet made.

December the 14th was a very interesting and memorable occasion here, as the Masons held impressive exercises commemorating the hundredth anniversary of Washington's death. They met in this city from all parts of the country and then by boats and electric cars went to Mount Vernon to pay their tribute of love and respect to the memory of the first great Mason of this country. There were probably ten thousand people present to witness the impressive ceremonies. President McKinley and Cabinet attended. The President made a speech from the front porch of the Washington mansion. The North Carolina Masonic fraternity was represented by the following gentlemen: Dr. R J. Noble, Grand Master; Gen. B. S. Royster, Hon. F. D Winston, Mr. John W. Thompson, Col. John S. Cunningham, Mr. A. B. Andrews, Jr., Mr. John C. Drewry, Mr. Jones and Hon. S. M. Gattis.

The Republican National Committee which was in session here last week have decided to hold the next National Convention in Philadelphia June 19th. The North Carolina Society of this city will take steps to have a grand banquet and ball early in January to assist in raising a handsome contribution to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Mrs. Z. B. Vance is President of the Lee Monument Association, and the North Carolinians here desire to show their appreciation of the honor conferred on Mrs. Vance by raising a good contribution toward the monument fund. The banquet will be quite a grand affair, and all of the Southern people in this city are expected to attend, in as much as the object is so worthy of their earnest and patriotic efforts and support.

Capt. Arthur Barnes, who for eighteen years, has occupied a position at the Senate, was found dead in bed Saturday morning. He was at his post of duty Friday, and apparently in good health. He has for years had heart trouble, and this was, no doubt, the cause of his death. Capt. Barnes came here and secured a position with Gen. Ransom in 1881, and has been in service at the Senate until his death. His position was that of Messenger. During the war he was Captain in the Confederate army, and for a while was Clerk of the Superior Court, of Wilson county. His remains were taken to Wilson for interment.

Senator Butler has introduced a bill to construct a cable across the Pacific to Haiwai.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, had under consideration Saturday the question as to whether or not Ex-Senator Quay, of Pa, who having failed of re-election by the legislature, was appointed by the Governor, is entitled to his seat. A strong fight against seating him is being made by a large number of members of the legislature. Former Senator Edmunds, as an attorney, appears in the case against Senator Quay.

Saturday evening there was a very exciting debate in the House over the Financial Bill, at times the scenes in that body passed beyond the point of excitement, and indeed became sensational in the extreme, so much so that the Sergeant-at-Arms had to appear with his mace to restore order It was nearing the hour when a vote was to be taken on the Financial Bill, and naturally, every body was deeply interested. Many Democrats arose and asked the privilege of offering an amendment for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This privilege was denied them, but finally the Republican leaders assaulted, and a leading Democrat introduced the free coinage amendment. Amendments are usually introduced by unanimous consent, this the Republicans were willing to grant, but two New York Democrats (both gold bugs,) Messrs. Driggs and Lury instantly arose and objected to the free silver amendment. This proves what benefit the gold element are to the Bryan forces. Such a victory is a barren one indeed!

Now I will conclude this letter by giving your readers some very "hot stuff" from Kentucky. Thursday in the House two prominent Democrats from Kentucky had a sharp and spirited tilt over the recent disgraceful Kentucky election.

Col. Berry, the strong, stalwart and staunch Bryan Democrat from the "Blue Grass" State, in the course of a speech referred to the corrupt methods employed by the Goebel machine in that State in the following language:

"Do you know that this man Taylor who is elected governor of Kentucky, would not have come within 40,000 votes of it if it had not been for the men that were for honest and fair politics in the State of Kentucky and did not want corrupt methods engrafted upon the State?"

This brought forth a reply from Mr. Wheeler, of that State, who defended Goebel against the attack, and denounced the charges of corruption as a slander. He upheld Goebel's course and conduct in the elections and declared earnestly that Goebel would yet be Governor, after the matter was decided in the courts. He condemned Mr Berry for his attack on Goebel and this, naturally of course, thoroughly aroused Col. Berry who replied sharply as follows:

"So far as I am concerned, I do not care for the gentleman or his backers in the district I belong to. I have never had, and do not desire their support. I was a Democrat before he and the man whom he espouses were Democrats. I represent the Democrats of my district, and they have sent me here four terms and I am going to come back the fifth time in spite of him. (Loud applause on the Republican side) That sort of Democracy that he represents went to a convention declaring against fraud and corruption. Giving a seat to that very man on the floor, he denounced the corruption of Goebel and now he comes cringing at his feet. Your scalp is taken now, and Mr. Goebel has it

Col. Berry leaned toward Mr. Wheeler, whom he could almost reach with his long arms, as he uttered the words. While his face showed some agitation he seemed like a big boy, joyfully gloating over a playmate.

Representative Wheeler then pleaded for "a moment to reply to the gentleman from Kentucky."

"I did not attempt to interrupt you," retorted Mr. Berry, "and you talked a long time; and you talked without any reason, because I did not mention Goebel's name and did not intend to air our Democracy on the floor of the Congress of the United States."

"I simply protested against the methods and the rulings of the chairman of that convention," said Mr. Wheeler.

"Yes, and stood up and yelled arm in arm with the policemen," responded Col. Berry.

"That is untrue and absolutely false," declared Mr. Wheeler, with much heat.

"Everybody in the convention knew and the gentleman knows," answered Col. Berry, "that there were twenty-five policemen there in that room—policemen of the city of Louisville, and around the chair, and six policemen at the door, allowing no man to enter without the indorsement of this man Goebel and the gentleman from the First District. I believe he is as corrupt as Mr. Goebel himself."

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Rosy Cheeks — *"I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
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Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE AMENDMENT WILL NOT STAND THE TEST.

Attorney General of South Carolina Says the "Grandfather Clause" is Unconstitutional.

Editor CAUCASIAN]

In a recent issue of your paper the writer offered a substitute for the proposed Constitutional Amendment and the purpose of this article and others that will follow, will be to present facts and arguments from the debates of Congress to show that a substitute prohibiting the negro from holding office is constitutional, and in my judgment it will solve the negro question and remove it from future political discussion.

That will be a fortunate day for North Carolina, and the South, when men will be forced to discuss great economic issues without having any race animosity injected into the debates.

The amendment proposed by the last legislature has one feature that will not stand the test of the Constitution of the United States, and in this view of the question I am supported by Hon. William A. Barber, Attorney General of South Carolina, who says that the "grandfather clause" is unconstitutional, and in sustaining this view he cites two important decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Minesota vs. Barber, 136 U S Reports, page 313, the court says:

"In whatever language a statute may be framed, its purpose must be determined by its natural and reasonable effect."

In Soon Hing vs. Crowley 113, U. S. Reports, page 703, the court says:

"And the rule is general with reference to the enactments of all legislative bodies that the courts cannot inquire into the motives of the legislature in passing them, except as they may be disclosed on the face of the acts, or inferrible from their operation, considered with reference to the condition of the country and existing legislation.

The motives of the legislators considered as the purposes they had in view, will always be presumed to be to accomplish that which follows as the natural and reasonable effect of their enactments."

Attorney General Barber is a Democrat, but he is not so partisan that he will risk his reputation as a lawyer by favoring a proposition that is clearly unconstitutional It will be observed that in court in the two cases cited above hold that the "natural and reasonable effect" of a statute must be taken into consideration, therefore the natural and reasonable effect and operation of the "grandfather clause" will be to disfranchise all negroes whose ancestors could not vote prior to 1867 The Democratic papers in North Carolina maintain that while the amendment is intended to and will disfranchise many thousand negroes, yet, according to their view, not a single white man will be disfranchised however illiterate he may be.

It is preposterous to say that this is not a discrimination and that the U. S. Supreme Court will not take cognizance of it. This court, according to the opinions quoted above, will take into consideration the "natural and reasonable effect" of the operation of such an amendment and must necessarily knock out the whole amendment, or the "grandfather clause" leaving the educational feature therein which would disfranchise almost as many whites as negroes in North Carolina.

It is so clear that the proposed amendmendment is unconstitutional that I will dismiss it from further discussion, and ask the people of North Carolina to defeat it entirely or adopt a substitute, which I think a better plan.

The legislature will meet again in June 1900, and I commend to their earnest consideration a substitute, for their amendment, prohibiting negroes from holding any office within the gift of the people of North Carolina. That this is constitutional I propose to show by the debates in Congress on the "suffrage amendment."

In the year 1869 Congress had under consideration an amendment to the Constitution which placed the ballot in the hands of the people of the United States, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude."

This is known as the Fifteenth Amendment, and as it was originally presented in the Senate of the 40th Congress, it read as follows:

"No state shall deny or abridge the right of its citizens to vote and hold office on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Congressional Globe, 40th Congress, third session, part 1st, p. 668 It will be seen that the original Fifteenth Amendment as proposed by the Senate had a provision conferring on all people, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude" the right not only to vote, but to HOLD OFFICE.

Now lets follow the debates in Congress and see what disposition was made of the proposition conferring, alike with voting, the right to hold office.

The proposition conferring the right to vote and hold office passed the Senate and was sent to the House where it was debated at considerable length. Finally there being a disagreement, a conference committee was appointed, and I presented their report as found in the Congressional Globe 40th Congress, 3d session, part 3, page 1623, which is as follows:

"The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the joint resolution (S R. No. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

"That the House recede from their amendment and agree to the resolution of the Senate, with an amendment as follows: In section one, line two, strike out the words "or hold office" and that the Senate agree to the same.

* W. M. STEWART,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

GEO. S. BANTWALL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Managers on part of House.

The amendment as proposed to the legislatures of the various states for their adoption was as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2—The Congress by appropriate legislation may enforce the provisions of this article.

Then follows a protest from Senator Pomroy against the adoption of the conference report because "or hold office" was stricken out by the conference committees of the two Houses

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has charge of the suffrage amendment in the Senate, and on page 1624 of the Globe he explains the reason why a compromise was adopted by the conference committee, which I quote in part, as follows:

Mr. Stewart:—"It is not true, in point of fact, that this was an entire proposition Let me state it to the Senate. The Senate passed a resolution to insert in the Constitution these words:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The House amended that proposition so that it would read thus:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State leaving out "the United States," on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," qualifying the right to hold office, as contained in the Senate proposition, by two other conditions, or stating cases in which the states should not deny the right to hold office by putting two other propositions; qualifying the proposition of the Senate that they should have the right to hold office by a very important amendment. They did not agree in the qualification upon the right to hold office. The right to hold office was a dependent proposition qualified by three additional restrictions."

Senator Howard, while protesting against the adoption of the conference report with "or hold office" left out, says: "I shall vote to concur in the report not because this amendment of the Constitution as presented is entirely satisfactory to me, but because I think that it is at present the best that can be obtained, I must content myself, therefore, with the best I can get and run the risk of the future." Congressional Globe, 40th Congress, part 3, 3d session, page 1625

Senator Edmunds, who is still living, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, was a member of the Senate at the time of the adoption of the amendment. I quote a few extracts from his speech on the proposition showing that he then belt to the view that the right to vote did not carry with it the right also to hold office. The following extract from his speech will be found in the Globe, page 1626

"If you give him the right to have a voice in the government, that voice cannot have any live expression unless it makes him to choose from among his fellow citizens the man who suits him for his representative. instead of confining him, as this amendment does, to a chosen aristocratic class saving to a citizen of a free republic, "you have rights of manhood, you have rights of equality, but you shall exercise those rights in choosing some one of us to rule over you instead of some one of your fellow citizens whom you prefer.

* * *

Now sir, do we wish to set up a partisan class in these Southern States? Do we wish to try an experiment that has overthrown the most civilized of ancient governments?

* * *

Are you not giving to the people the mere husk and shell of the feast of political equality to which you invited them, reserving the substances and juices to yourself" what is the reason then. Some vague fear, I suppose, fills the mind of some trembling convert to liberty that his people will not be satisfied to give the negro the right to run against themselves for some office, but they are willing to confer upon them the boon of voting for them. Sen. Wilson speaking along the same line said:

"Then, sir, came the proposition, I think a very lame and halting one, providing that colored men should have the right to vote, but silent about the right to hold office.

* * *

The Senator from Vermont tells us that we are in favor of giving the right to vote, but will not give the right to hold office. I am going to vote for this proposition without taking on responsibility for it. I am not responsible for this half way proposition. I simply take it at this late hour as the best I can get after having struggled for the right to vote and the right to hold office.

If there is an opportunity to get the right to hold office I will do it, I take no risk, for I am determined to take what I can get if I cannot get all I demand

* * *

Do not tell me sir, that the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office. It does no such thing. No man in the world has a right to hold office. The people have a right to vote, and they have a right to put terms and conditions to the offices that they make.

Mr. Webster said in the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in 1820, that no man had the right to hold office, but the people had a right to define and make the terms and conditions upon which offices should be held.

* * *

Therefore I am willing now to give them the right to vote if I can not get for them the right to be voted for. I will take that if I cannot get any more."

In subsequent articles I will quote quite liberally from the debates establishing the fact that the right to vote does not confer per se the right to hold office.

X. RAYS.

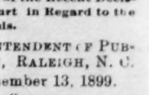
WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS for District Office Managers in this state to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly $600, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. S. A. Park, 330 Caxton Building, Chicago. dec 7—8t

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often. If the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

NEWS FROM THE WEST

They are Opposed to the Proposed Amendment and Will Fight It to the Finish.

We think the voters of all parties in the east, would like to know how the voters of all parties in the west feel about the amendment and election law.

The truth is, they are not favorable to them. The honest fair men of all parties do not hesitate to say they are wrong Democrats say they are opposed to such politics.

Party ties hang on the people very loosely just now. There are a great many Democrats who will not be whipped into voting for anything and any kind of a candidate, by the cry of "nigger domination."

In the west it is called "pap aunt politics." It seems that two Observers have not yet observed its meaning and what western Democratic editors mean when they use it. They mean that this is a scheme of the politicians in the Democratic party in the east to run the party, and divide the spoils among themselves.

They have done this now until they have about made the west solid for the Republican party. One set of Democrats want the amendment so they can carry the State and get the offices. Another crowd, and the married crowd want it, with the hope it will take the negro out so they themselves can vote the Republican ticket without being called negroes.

The Populists are as solid and more determined than ever. They have blood in their eyes. They are just waiting for the word, and the fur will fly. Generally they want Butler for Governor they will stand by him to the last ditch, and if he makes the campaign he did in 1892 the Populist party will poll 60 000 in the State, in spite of the election law, red shirts or the very devil himself. Populists are white, free born, can read and write and their politics are so close akin to their religion that they will die by it. Tell the brethen in the east to cheer up, for their brethren in the west are prepared and ready to make the fight of their lives.

FREEDOM OR DEATH.

OFFICIAL LETTER OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Explaining the Effect of the Recent Decision of Supreme Court in Regard to the County School Boards.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C.
December 13, 1899.

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS

DEAR SIRS:—I send you the following official letter as to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the School Board Cases.

FIRST AS TO SCHOOL BOARDS.

I wish to call your attention, in the first place, to the statement so often sent out from this office, namely: That I would recognize the school officials appointed by the Legislature of 1899 until the Courts ordered otherwise. According to the opinion of the Attorney General, the Supreme Court passed upon the following points, to-wit:

1. "It held that the County Board of Education, now the Board of School Directors, created under the Act of 1897, was not abolished by chapter 732 of the Acts of 1899

2. "That the County Commissioners, the Clerk and Register of Deeds had, under the old law, the authority necessarily and by direct implication to fill vacancies in the Board of Education, now the Board of School Directors."

3. "That the old Board of Education, now the Board of School Directors, is a continuing body, at all times qualified to perform the responsible duties imposed upon it."

4 "That the old Board of Education, now called the County Board of School Directors, are not functi officio, but still have power to perform the duties prescribed in the Act of 1899

5. "That vacancies in the Board of Education or School Directors, occurring since the passage of the Act of 1899, are so instantly filled by the appointees under that Act."

I quote again from the Attorney-General as follows: "It now becomes your duty, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the School Cases, to give effect only to section 6, chapter 108 Acts 1897, and to recognize the officers therein named and those elected by them, but in every other respect to go forward with the great school work under the Act of 1899." Again he says, "The acts of a de facto public officer are valid, so far as they concern the public or third persons, who have in interest in the things done."

The following questions were submitted to the Attorney-General:

First—Where the county boards entered on their record a protest before turning the office over to the board appointed by the Legislature, but entered no suit in the courts to test their legal rights, which is the legal board here?

Second—Where the county board did not enter a protest on the record book, but merely made a verbal protest and withdrew leaving the school affairs in the hands of the board appointed by the legislature, which is the legal board here?

Concluded on third page.

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

S. S. S. is the Only Remedy Equal to this Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them no doubt being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which can not possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon, complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary.

Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment. Many blood remedies were used, but without effect. Some one recommended S. S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, and have never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is the only remedy which can promptly reach and cure obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases. By relying upon it, and not experimenting with the various so-called tonics, etc., all sufferers from blood troubles can be promptly cured, instead of enduring years of suffering which gradually but surely undermines the constitution. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Boils, Tetter, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, etc. Insist upon S S S.; nothing can take its place.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE CAUCASIAN

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HAS NOT THE COURAGE TO PUBLISH THE FACTS.

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Raleigh News and Observer:

"THE CAUCASIAN gets indignant because this paper condemns the partisan Supreme Court for usurping the power to veto legislation, but it dares not deny that the Supreme Court of North Carolina is the only court in the civilized world that holds that an office is a private contract instead of a public agency. The people know that the Re-pop-li-cans determined through the court to destroy the result of the election of 1898. The Legislature made one big mistake when it did not impeach Governor Russell. It may be necessary to do a little impeaching yet to teach the negropholists that the white folks intend to rule in North Carolina."

We suppose that paper intended the above as a reply to our recent editorial stating the facts and exposing the hypocrisy and inconsistency of those who now attempt to criticise the Supreme Court. If the News and Observer had had the courage to publish the facts contained in our editorial, then it would not have dared to insult its readers by offering the above as a reply thereto.

In the first place the News and Observer repeats its charge that the Supreme Court is partisan That this is absolutely false, and a base libel upon our State Supreme Court no one knows better than the editor of the News and Observer. We challenge that paper to compare the record of this court with Democratic courts, and to show that any Democratic court has ever been fairer and more impartial.

Next, the News and Observer attacks the Court for what it calls "usurping the power to veto legislation." The News and Observer takes the position now, for the first time in its history that the Supreme Court of a state has no power to declare an act of the legislature unconstitutional, even when it is clearly unconstitutional. Over one hundred years ago the Supreme Court of North Carolina took the position that it had that power. Since that time we think every Supreme Court in the Union has taken the same position. Every Democratic Supreme Court that the State has ever had has taken that position and exercised that power. It is true that in some recent dissenting opinions, Justice Clark, of the present Court, has questioned that power; but to say the least, it has been a very recent discovery of his. He has never before dissented when the Court exercised that power, and, besides, he has written numerous opinions of the Court where that power was exercised. Whether the Supreme Court of a State should exercise that power or not is not the question we are discussing. We are stating facts.

Next, the News and Observer charges that THE CAUCASIAN "dare not deny that the Supreme Court of North Carolina is the only court in the civilized world that holds that an office is a public contract instead of a public agency." No, THE CAUCASIAN does not deny this statement, for it may be a fact, and indeed THE CAUCASIAN was the first paper in North Carolina in recent years to call attention to the fact that the prevailing opinion was the other way. THE CAUCASIAN called attention to this when the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the case of Wood vs. Bellamy, but at that time the News and Observer was busy praising the decision, and its editor personally congratulated the members of the Court upon what he then called a great nonpartisan and righteous decision. It now seems that the editor of the News and Observer was moved to all of his praise and enthusiasm not by an conviction, but simply because the result of the decision of the Court put a Democrat in office and put a Populist out.

THE CAUCASIAN has never believed in the doctrine of Hoke vs. Henderson, and when the Wood vs. Bellamy decision was rendered, expressed regret that our Court did not see fit to overrule the doctrine laid down in that decision. But let us think for a moment what these partisan Domocratic papers would have said if the Court had overruled Hoke vs. Henderson in the case of Wood vs. Bellamy. Judging by their recent conduct in now criticising the Court in upholding the same doctrine that then had their praise, it is clear that they would have denounced the Court for having rendered a partisan decision in order to put a Democrat out of office and to put a Populist in office. It is safe to say that every one of them, (and the editor of the News and Observer would have led all the rest,) would have pawed the air in proclaiming to the world what great men sat on the Court when the Hoke vs. Henderson decision was rendered. They would have lauded that decision as one of the greatest decisions of one of the greatest courts that the country has ever had, and they would have said that the present court deliberately spit upon that great court and reversed the law in a revolutionary decision to give a piece of pie to a hungry Populist. But the members of the Court, though every partisan or personal inclination might have influenced them to the contrary, believed that the argument and the law laid down in Hoke vs. Henderson was sound, and they reaffirmed it, though it upset a piece of Populist legislation passed by the fusion legislature of 1895 and put into office a Democrat and put out of office a hightoned and honorable gentleman who was a Populist and whom the people would have voted into office that year if they had had the opportunity.

This conduct of legislation spending their time in attempting to upset all the State institutions simply to put one set of officials out and another set in is responsible, no matter whether it is constitutional or not. THE CAUCASIAN did all it could in 1895 and in 1897 to keep those legislatures from pursuing that course. At that time the News and Observer endorsed the position of THE CAUCASIAN and joined us in saying that it was reprehensible. The Supreme Court followed setting the legislation aside as unconstitutional. The News and Observer again threw up its hat with approval. Now what did the last legislature do? It went into the wholesale business of creating offices, filling them with its partisans. It created more new offices than any other legislature, not satisfied with this, it out-heroded Herod in upsetting State institutions to turn out officials to make places for Democrats.

THE CAUCASIAN again condemned this conduct as reprehensible, but the News and Observer did not this time stand with us—chameleon-like it had changed color. The Supreme Court again followed, setting aside the legislational as unconstitutional, just as it did when the Populist and Republican legislatures passed similar laws. In all these recent decisions the court has simply upheld the same doctrine as laid down in Wood vs. Bellamy has simply reaffirmed the doctrine laid down in Hoke vs. Henderson, has simply upheld the same doctrine that it had Democratic praise for upholding a few years ago, and yet to-day it is denounced and hounded by these ballot box stuffers as a partisan court simply because the result in these decisions is to keep some hungry Democratic office seekers away from the pie counter.

These are the facts that the News and Observer dare not publish, because these are the facts it dare not deny or attempt to reply to. The newspaper that now attempts to criticise the Supreme Court in the face of these facts is simply making itself contemptible and advertising its own assininty. THE CAUCASIAN cannot afford to dignify such papers by becoming indignant with them.

One word in conclusion, about these oft repeated threats of impeaching somebody. The redshirt Legislature meets again in June. If it made any mistake last January about failing to impeach anybody, let it proceed to correct its mistake at that time. Let us have action, and prompt action when they meet and less talk and bluster and threats. If Governor Russell, or anybody else has done anything for which they deserve to be impeached, and these facts can be established and will sustain the scrutiny of public discussion and inspection, then the Legislature would be nothing less than a body of moral cowards and criminals not to boldly impeach those who deserve impeachment. But if they know they have no cause for impeachment, and these threats are made simply for the purpose of intimidation, then they are still more cowardly and contemptible. The fact is, they know they have no grounds for impeachment. If they had any tenable excuse or ground to stand on they would have exercised it. But however that may be, THE CAUCASIAN boldly challenges this crowd to impeach the Governor, the Supreme Court, or any body else, that it dares to or can with safety to their own political scalp.

We notice that Senator J. C. Pritchard is being prominently mentioned for the second place on the Republican presidential ticket with M'Kinley next year. It is high time that the South was represented on tickets of all parties, and surely the Republican party could not do better than to name the senior Senator from North Carolina for second place on their ticket.

Senator Pritchard has introduced in the United States Senator a resolution declaring that no State can with impunity pass any law or constitutional amendment in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Surely no one could object to this unless he was about to attempt a violation of the Constitution or desired to see it done. Yet this resolution raised quite a howl from Mr. Simmons, the ring leader of the red shirt mob in this State. It is simply another case of the hit dog howling.

The first issue of a new Populist paper just started at Helena, Montana, The Montana Sentinel, is upon our desk. We wish it much success.

BELLAMY AND HIS NEGRO VOTE.

We notice that the Washington Times, the only Democratic paper published in the national capital, a few days ago quoted Congressman Bellamy as saying, by way of explanation of the large majority which he claims, that he got a very large negro vote in his district. Mr. Bellamy is further quoted as saying that he would have gotten a much larger negro had the negroes not been intimidated by the Republicans and Populist and prevented from voting for him. If Mr. Bellamy is correctly quoted, he evidently intends this statement for Washingington consumption only, hoping that it will help him out in his contest.

Mr. Bellamy may to some extent be correct in claiming that a considerable part of his majority represented negro votes, but it would probably be more accurate not to say that this negro vote was cast for him but to say that say that it was counted for him But without discussing the method, we think it safe to say, as we have said before, that the negro vote which was either cast or counted for the Democratic party in the last campaign in the State, was much larger than their claimed majority in the state.

But the astonishing part of Mr. Bellamy's interview is his claim that the negro was intimidated by the Republicans and Populist and prevented from voting for him. It is well know that the only intimidation practiced in the 6th district was by Simmons' ballot-box stuffers and red shirt mob and Bellamy's heuchmen. They attempted to intimidate everybody, black and white, going to the extreme of violence and murder that would not vote the Democratic ticket. They would persecute a white man who had the courage to vote his conviction against their lawless and revolutionary machine, but they would at the same time take to their bosom the blackest negro who would vote their ticket. We noticed that the Wilmington Messenger, soon after the election, called upon the people of Wilmington to give work to a certain negro, saying he deserved it because he was a Democratic negro.

All of this goes to prove what we have often said, and what everybody in the State knows what the Machine cry of "white supremacy" meant nothing more nor less than a cry for the loaves and fishes for the hungry Democratic office seekers. If the negro helped to secure such white supremacy, then the negro was a gentleman, and to be preferred, in their eyes, above any white man who had the courage to oppose their methods.

Another thing noticeable about the last campaign was that Congressman White, who had been branded by the Democratic papers in the State as the most offensive negro in the State, was never disturbed by these white supremacy red shirters at any of his meetings, but was no doubt given all of their protection and encouragement when necessary. Attempts were made to break up white men's meetings. At the same time the negro White was permitted to speak undisturbed. It also noticeable that as a result of the election White got a bigger majority than he got the year before for Congress while every county in his district gave the Democratic redshirters a tremendous majority.

These are facts that thousands of voters are now thinking about, and these voters will be heard from at the polls next August.

"POPULIST ACTIVELY ORGANIQING."

The News and Observer in a recent issue says:—

Jubge Jacob Battle, of Rocky Mount, who is here attending Federal court, says the Populists in his section are actively organizing. They are, he says, holding secret meetings much as they did in 1894 and '95. The same report comes from some other parts of the State.

That the Populists are actively organizing is true. They are also no doubt holding meetings as they have a right to do, and if denying admission to Simmon ballot box stuffers and red-shirters makes there meetings secret, then they are secret to that extent

---

Goebel is dying hard. He has now announced that he will contest the governorship before the legislature which is Democratic He arranged his election law to steal at precincts, before county returning boards, and before state returning boards, and fearing he might not then steal the state he provides for an appeal to the legislature. It now remains to be seen whether or not he can induce the legislature to finish the job by stealing the state for him.

THE CAUCASIAN, following its custom, will give holiday to its printers next week. Therefore, no issue of the paper will appear on Thursday, Dec. 28th.

The next issue of THE CAUCASIAN which will appear January 4th, will be an unusually interesting and valuable one. It will contain valuable and interesting matter and data on the election law and constitutional amendment, which every voter in the state should read. We trust that our friends during the holidays will take avantage of every opportunity to get new subscribers. Remember our special offer; clubs of ten subscribers, all sent at the same time with cash, $7.50. In every neighborhood in the State our friends can get up at least one or more clubs of that size. Besides, it would be well for our friends to take up collection in various places and order one hundred or more copies of next issue for distribution in their communities. We will send one hundred copies for one dollar Send in your order as early as possible.

It is evident from the the latest squeal made by ex-chairman James H. Pou, that the opposition to the Democratic Machine in Johnson county is growing considerably. It is evident that Mr. Pou thought it was incumbent upon him to try to explain this in some way. His explanation is by way of charging that a certain number of Democratic distillers in Johnson county who have declared against the amendment and the election law and the red shirt methods, have done so on account of favoritism shown them in the administration of the revenue department.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Masons Commemorate the Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's Death at Mt. Vernon—Next Republican National Convention to be Held at Philadelphia June 19th—Col. Berry Tells Why Taylor Carried Kentucky.

Special to The Caucasian]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.

The debate on the currency bill continues in the House. The measure is intended to more firmly establish the gold standard, besides permitting the national banks to issue their circulation to the full amount, thereby increasing their power to control the financial system and further oppress the people at their will. This bill will not be discussed in the Senate until after the holidays, when it is believed the debates will be thorough and protracted. This bill contains the first clear bold and unequivocal declaration for the gold standard that the Republican party as a party has yet made.

December the 14th was a very interesting and memorable occasion here, as the Masons held impressive exercises commemorating the hunuredth anniversary of Washington's death. They met in this city from all parts of the country and then by boats and electric cars went to Mount Vernon to pay their tribute of love and respect to the memory of the first great Mason of this country. There were probably ten thousand people present to witness the impressive ceremonies. President McKinley and Cabinet attended. The President made a speech from the front porch of the Washington mansion. The North Carolina Masonic fraternity was represented by the following gentlemen: Dr. R. J. Noble, Grand Master; Gen. B. S. Royster, Hon. F. D Winston, Mr. John W. Thompson, Col. John S. Cunningham, Mr. A. B. Andrews, Jr., Mr. John C. Drewry, Mr. Jones and Hon. S. M. Gattis.

The Republican National Committee which was in session here last week have decided to hold the next National Convention in Philadelphia June 19th. The North Carolina Society of this city will take steps to have a grand banquet and ball early in January to assist in raising a handsome contribution to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Mrs. Z. B. Vance is President of the Lee Monument Association, and the North Carolinians here desire to show their appreciation of the honor conferred on Mrs. Vance by raising a good contribution toward the monument fund. The banquet will be quite a grand affair, and all of the Southern people in this city are expected to attend, in as much as the object is so worthy of their earnest and patriotic efforts and support.

Capt. Arthur Barnes, who for eighteen years, has occupied a position at the Senate, was found dead in bed Saturday morning. He was at his post of duty Friday, and apparently in good health. He has for years had heart trouble, and this was, no doubt, the cause of his death. Capt. Barnes came here and secured a position with Gen. Ransom in 1881, and has been in service at the Senate until his death. His position was that of Messenger. During the war he was Captain in the Confederate army, and for a while was Clerk of the Superior Court, of Wilson county. His remains were taken to Wilson for interment.

Senator Butler has introduced a bill to construct a cable across the Pacific to Haiwai.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, had under consideration Saturday the question as to whether or not Ex-Senator Quay, of Pa, who having failed of re-election by the legislature, was appointed by the Governor, is entitled to his seat. A strong fight against seating him is being made by a large number of members of the legislature. Former Senator Edmunds, as an attorney, appears in the case against Senator Quay.

Saturday evening there was a very exciting debate in the House over the Financial Bill, at times the scenes in that body passed beyond the point of excitement, and indeed became sensational in the extreme, so much so that the Sergeant-at-Arms had to appear with his mace to restore order It was nearing the hour when a vote was to be taken on the Financial Bill, and naturally, every body was deeply interested. Many Democrats arose and asked the privilege of offering an amendment for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This privilege was denied them, but finally the Republican leaders assaulted, and a leading Democrat introduced the free coinage amendment. Amendments are usually introduced by unanimous consent, this the Republicans were willing to grant, but two New York Democrats (both gold bugs,) Messrs. Driggs and Lury instantly arose and objected to the free silver amendment. This proves what benefit the gold element are to the Bryan forces. Such a victory is a barren one indeed!

Now I will conclude this letter by giving your readers some very "hot stuff" from Kentucky. Thursday in the House two prominent Democrats from Kentucky had a sharp and spirited tilt over the recent disgraceful Kentucky election.

Col. Berry, the strong, stalwart and staunch Bryan Democrat from the "Blue Grass" State, in the course of a speech referred to the corrupt methods employed by the Goebel machine in that State in the following language:

"Do you know that this man Taylor who is elected governor of Kentucky, would not have come within 40,000 votes of it if it had not been for the men that were for honest and fair politics in the State of Kentucky and did not want corrupt methods engrafted upon the State?"

This brought forth a reply from Mr. Wheeler, of that State, who defended Goebel against the attack, and denounced the charges of corruption as a slander. He upheld Goebel's course and conduct in the elections and declared earnestly that Goebel would yet be Governor, after the matter was decided in the courts. He condemned Mr Berry for his attack on Goebel and this, naturally of course, thoroughly aroused Col. Berry who replied sharply as follows:

"So far as I am concerned, I do not care for the gentleman or his backers in the district I belong to. I have never had, and do not desire their support. I was a Democrat before he and the man whom he espouses were Democrats. I represent the Democrats of my district, and they have sent me here four terms and I am going to come back the fifth time in spite of him. (Loud applause on the Republican side) That sort of Democracy that he represents went to a convention declaring against fraud and corruption. Giving a seat to that very man on the floor, he denounced the corruption of Goebel and now he comes cringing at his feet. Your scalp is taken now, and Mr. Goebel has it

Col. Berry leaned toward Mr. Wheeler, whom he could almost reach with his long arms, as he uttered the words. While his face showed some agitation he seemed like a big boy, joyfully gloating over a playmate.

Representative Wheeler then pleaded for "a moment to reply to the gentleman from Kentucky."

"I did not attempt to interrupt you," retorted Mr. Berry, "and you talked a long time; and you talked without any reason, because I did not mention Goebel's name and did not intend to air our Democracy on the floor of the Congress of the United States."

"I simply protested against the methods and the rulings of the chairman of that convention," said Mr. Wheeler.

"Yes, and stood up and yelled arm in arm with the policemen," responded Col. Berry.

"That is untrue and absolutely false," declared Mr. Wheeler, with much heat.

"Everybody in the convention knew and the gentleman knows," answered Col. Berry, "that there were twenty-five policemen there in that room—policemen of the city of Louisville, and around the chair, and six policemen at the door, allowing no man to enter without the indorsement of this man Goebel and the gentleman from the First District. I believe he is as corrupt as Mr. Goebel himself."

THE AMENDMENT WILL NOT STAND THE TEST.

Attorney General of South Carolina Says the "Grandfather Clause" is Unconstitutional.

Editor CAUCASIAN]

In a recent issue of your paper the writer offered a substitute for the proposed Constitutional Amendment and the purpose of this article and others that will follow, will be to present facts and arguments from the debates of Congress to show that a substitute prohibiting the negro from holding office is constitutional, and in my judgment it will solve the negro question and remove it from future political discussion.

That will be a fortunate day for North Carolina, and the South, when men will be forced to discuss great economic issues without having any race animosity injected into the debates.

The amendment proposed by the last legislature has one feature that will not stand the test of the Constitution of the United States, and in this view of the question I am supported by Hon. William A. Barber, Attorney General of South Carolina, who says that the "grandfather clause" is unconstitutional, and in sustaining this view he cites two important decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Minnesota vs. Barber, 136 U S Reports, page 313, the court says:

"In whatever language a statute may be framed, its purpose must be determined by its natural and reasonable effect."

In Soon Hing vs. Crowley 113, U. S. Reports, page 703, the court says:

"And the rule is general with reference to the enactments of all legislative bodies that the courts cannot inquire into the motives of the legislators in passing them, except as they may be disclosed on the face of the acts, or inferrible from their operation, considered with reference to the condition of the country and existing legislation.

The motives of the legislators considered as the purposes they had in view, will always be presumed to be to accomplish that which follows as the natural and reasonable effect of their enactments."

Attorney General Barber is a Democrat, but he is not so partisan that he will risk his reputation as a lawyer by favoring a proposition that is clearly unconstitutional It will be observed that in court in the two cases cited above hold that the "natural and reasonable effect" of a statute must be taken into consideration, therefore the natural and reasonable effect and operation of the "grandfather clause" will be to disfranchise all negroes whose ancestors could not vote prior to 1867 The Democratic papers in North Carolina maintain that while the amendment is intended to and will disfranchise many thousand negroes, yet, according to their view, not a single white man will be disfranchised however illitterate he may be.

It is preposterous to say that this is not a discrimination and that the U. S. Supreme Court will not take cognizance of it. This court, according to the opinions quoted above, will take into consideration the "natural and reasonable effect" of the operation of such an amendment and must necessarily knock out the whole amendment, or the "grandfather clause" leaving the educational feature therein which would disfranchise almost as many whites as negroes in North Carolina.

It is so clear that the proposed amendmendment is unconstitutional that I will dismiss it from further discussion, and ask the people of North Carolina to defeat it entirely or adopt a substitute, which I think a better plan.

The legislature will meet again in June 1900, and I commend to their earnest consideration a substitute, for their amendment, prohibiting negroes from holding any office within the gift of the people of North Carolina. That this is constitutional I propose to show by the debates in Congress on the "suffrage amendment."

In the year 1869 Congress had under consideration an amendment to the Constitution which placed the ballot in the hands of the people of the United States, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude."

This is known as the Fifteenth Amendment, and as it was originally presented in the Senate of the 40th Congress, it read as follows:

"No state shall deny or abridge the right of its citizens to vote and hold office on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Congressional Globe, 40th Congress, third session, part 1st, p. 668 It will be seen that the original Fifteenth Amendment as proposed by the Senate had a provision conferring on all people, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude" the right not only to vote, but to HOLD OFFICE.

Now lets follow the debates in Congress and see what disposition was made of the proposition conferring, alike with voting, the right to hold office.

The proposition conferring the right to vote and hold office passed the Senate and was sent to the House where it was debated at considerable length. Finally there being a disagreement, a conference committee was appointed, and I presented their report as found in the Congressional Globe 40th Congress, 3d session, part 3, page 1623, which is as follows:

"The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the joint resolution (S R. No. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

"That the House recede from their amendment and agree to the resolution of the Senate, with an amendment as follows: In section one, line two, strike out the words "or hold office" and that the Senate agree to the same.

W. M. STEWART,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

GEO. S. BANTWALL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Managers on part of House.

The amendment as proposed to the legislatures of the various states for their adoption was as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2—The Congress by appropriate legislation may enforce the provisions of this article.

Then follows a protest from Senator Pomroy against the adoption of the conference report because "or hold office" was stricken out by the conference committees of the two Houses.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has charge of the suffrage amendment in the Senate, and on page 1624 of the Globe he explains the reason why a compromise was adopted by the conference committee, which I quote in part, as follows:

Mr. Stewart:—"It is not true, in point of fact, that this was an entire proposition Let me state it to the Senate. The Senate passed a resolution to insert in the Constitution these words:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The House amended that proposition so that it would read thus:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State leaving out "the United States," on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," qualifying the right to hold office, as contained in the Senate proposition, by two other conditions, or stating cases in which the states should not deny the right to hold office by putting two other propositions; qualifying the proposition of the Senate that they should have the right to hold office by a very important amendment. They did not agree in the qualification upon the right to hold office. The right to hold office was a dependent proposition qualified by three additional restrictions."

Senator Howard, while protesting against the adoption of the conference report with "or hold office" left out, says: "I shall vote to concur in the report not because this amendment of the Constitution as presented is entirely satisfactory to me, but because I think that it is at present the best that can be obtained, I must content myself, therefore, with the best I can get and run the risk of the future." Congressional Globe, 40th Congress, part 3, 3d session, page 1625

Senator Edmunds, who is still living, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, was a member of the Senate at the time of the adoption of the amendment. I quote a few extracts from his speech on the proposition showing that he then held to the view that the right to vote did not carry with it the right also to hold office. The following extract from his speech will be found in the Globe, page 1626

"If you give him the right to have a voice in the government, that voice cannot have any live expression unless it makes him to choose from among his fellow citizens the man who suits him for his representative, instead of confining him, as this amendment does, to a chosen aristocratic class saving to a citizen of a free republic, "you have rights of manhood, you have rights of equality, but you shall exercise those rights in choosing some one of us to rule over you instead of some one of your fellow citizens whom you prefer.

* * *

Now sir, do we wish to set up a partisan class in these Southern States? Do we wish to try an experiment that has overthrown the most civilized of ancient governments?

* * *

Are you not giving to the people the mere husk and shell of the feast of political equality to which you invited them, reserving the substances and juices to yourself" what is the reason then. Some vague fear, I suppose, fills the mind of some trembling convert to liberty that his people will not be satisfied to give the negro the right to run against themselves for some office, but they are willing to confer upon them the boon of voting for them. Sen. Wilson speaking along the same line said:

"Then, sir, came the proposition, I think a very lame and halting one, providing that colored men should have the right to vote, but silent about the right to hold office.

* * *

The Senator from Vermont tells us that we are in favor of giving the right to vote, but will not give the right to hold office. I am going to vote for this proposition without taking on responsibility for it. I am not responsible for this half way proposition. I simply take it at this late hour as the best I can get after having struggled for the right to vote and the right to hold office.

If there is an opportunity to get the right to hold office I will do it, I take no risk, for I am determined to take what I can get if I cannot get all I demand

* * *

Do not tell me sir, that the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office. It does no such thing. No man in the world has a right to hold office. The people have a right to vote, and they have a right to put terms and conditions to the offices that they make.

Mr. Webster said in the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in 1820, that no man had the right to hold office, but the people had a right to define and make the terms and conditions upon which offices should be held.

* * *

Therefore I am willing now to give them the right to vote if I can not get for them the right to be voted for. I will take that if I cannot get any more."

In subsequent articles I will quote quite liberally from the debates establishing the fact that the right to vote does not confer per se the right to hold office.

X. RAYS.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS for District Office Managers in this state to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly $600, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. Refereneces exchanged. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. S. A. Park, 320 Caxton Building, Chicago.
dec 7—8t

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

S. S. S. Is the Only Remedy Equal to this Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them no doubt being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which can not possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon, complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary.

Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment. Many blood remedies were used, but without effect. Some one recommended S. S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, and have never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is the only remedy which can promptly reach and cure obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases. By relying upon it, and not experimenting with the various so-called tonics, etc., all sufferers from blood troubles can be promptly cured, instead of enduring years of suffering which gradually but surely undermines the constitution. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Boils, Tetter, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power. Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks — *"I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

House of Swamp-Root.

NEWS FROM THE WEST

They are Opposed to the Proposed Amendment and Will Fight It to the Finish.

We think the voters of all parties in the east, would like to know how the voters of all parties in the west feel about the amendment and election law.

The truth is, they are not favorable to them. The honest fair men of all parties do not hesitate to say they are wrong Democrats say they are opposed to such politics.

Party ties hang on the people very loosely just now. There are a great many Democrats who will not be whipped into voting for anything and any kind of a candidate, by the cry of "nigger domination."

In the west it is called "pie ant politics." It seems that two Observers have not yet observed its meaning and what western Democratic editors mean when they use it. They mean that this is a scheme of the politicians in the Democratic party in the east to run the party, and divide the spoils among themselves.

They have done this now until they have about made the west solid for the Republican party. One set of Democrats want the amendment so they can carry the State and get the offices. Another crowd, and the married crowd want it, with the hope it will take the negro out so they themselves can vote the Republican ticket without being called negroes.

The Populists are as solid and more determined than ever. They have blood in their eyes. They are just waiting for the word, and the fur will fly. Generally they want Butler for Governor they will stand by him to the last ditch, and if he makes the campaign he did in 1892 the Populist party will poll 60 000 in the State, in spite of the election law, red shirts or the very devil himself. Populists are white, free born, can read and write and their politics are so close akin to their religion that they will die by it. Tell the brethen in the east to cheer up, for their brethren in the west are prepared and ready to make the fight of their lives.

FREEDOM OR DEATH.

OFFICIAL LETTER OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Explaining the Effect of the Recent Decision of Supreme Court in Regard to the County School Boards.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C.
December 13, 1899.

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS

DEAR SIRS:—I send you the following official letter as to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the School Board Cases.

FIRST AS TO SCHOOL BOARDS.

I wish to call your attention, in the first place, to the statement so often sent out from this office, namely: That I would recognize the school officials appointed by the Legislature of 1899 until the Courts ordered otherwise. According to the opinion of the Attorney General, the Supreme Court passed upon the following points, to-wit:

1. "It held that the County Board of Education, now the Board of School Directors, created under the Act of 1897, was not abolished by chapter 732 of the Acts of 1899

2. "That the County Commissioners, the Clerk and Register of Deeds had, under the old law, the authority necessarily and by direct implication to fill vacancies in the Board of Education, now the Board of School Directors."

3. "That the old Board of Education, now the Board of School Directors, is a continuing body, at all times qualified to perform the responsible duties imposed upon it."

4 "That the old Board of Education, now called the County Board of School Directors, are not functi officio, but still have power to perform the duties prescribed in the Act of 1899

5. "That vacancies in the Board of Education or School Directors, occurring since the passage of the Act of 1899, are so instantly filled by the appointees under that Act."

I quote again from the Attorney-General as follows: "It now becomes your duty, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the School Cases, to give effect only to section 6, chapter 108 Acts 1897, and to recognize the officers therein named and those elected by them, but in every other respect to go forward with the great school work under the Act of 1899." Again he says. "The acts of a de facto public officer are valid, so far as they concern the public or third persons, who have in interest in the things done."

The following questions were submitted to the Attorney-General:

First—Where the county boards entered on their record a protest before turning the office over to the board appointed by the Legislature, but entered no suit in the courts to test their legal rights, which is the legal board here?

Second—Where the county board did not enter a protest on the record book, but merely made a verbal protest and withdrew leaving the school affairs in the hands of the board appointed by the legislature, which is the legal board here?

Concluded on third page.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1899

Send in a new subscriber with your renewal to the CAUCASIAN.

We were unable to correct our mailing list this week, but if you have paid your subscription your date will be moved up before our next issue.

In a recent issue of THE CAUCASIAN appeared an article signed "X Rays" proposing a substitute for the amendment. This has attracted a good deal of attention, in that it has directed attention to a view of the matter that has not before been discussed by the press so far as we are informed. In this issue will be found another communication setting forth further reasons for the adoption of a substitute. We bespeak for this article careful perusal and earnest consideration.

"He laughs best who laughs last." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla you may laugh first, last and all the time, for it will make you well.

We Fear It is.

Chatham Citizen]

Is the News and Observer in favor of putting the illiterate children of poor white men below the educated negro to keep, as the democrats pretend, the ignorant negro from voting but in reality to fasten in power a political ring so firmly that it will not be responsible to the majority of the citizens for its conduct?

GET the benefit of the cheap Christmas rates and two weeks tickets by the Seaboard Air Line.

The Alabama Populists.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 14.—The State executive committee of the Populist party met in this city, today, and decided to call a State convention of that party to assemble in Montgomery on May 10, 1900, for the purpose of nominating a full State ticket.

It is also understood that the committee urged former Congressman M. W. Howard, of Fort Payne, to become a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed John T. Morgan.

THE old folks are waiting for you Christmas, so is the Seaboard Air Line. One and one-third fares round trip. Tickets good for two weeks, if purchased December 22nd.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONDEMNS AMENDMENT

Resolutions Passed by Executive Committee of the League.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The executive committee of Republican league in session here today unanimously passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas the Republican League of the United States in carrying out the great principles of the republican party has always stood for the rights of man and manhood suffrage, and

"Whereas there is pending in North Carolina a proposed amendment to the state constitution which in effect violates the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States by its unjust discrimination, therefore be it

"Resolved by the executive committee of the National Republican league, That the committee in session assembled express there sincere sympathy with the republicans of North Carolina in their struggle against the proposed amendment, and pledge them their support in the effort making for its defeat.

CHRISTMAS is the time for coming together. Go home by the Seaboard Air Line. One and one-third fares for the round trip.

Three Men on Four Wheels.

Three men on Four Wheels is Jerome K. Jerome's rather eccentric title for the series of humorous stories which he has just completed for the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia. Every one who has read Three Men in a Boat—and who has not?—will wish to follow the misadventures of Mr. Jerome and his two companions on their tour through Germany astride a tandem and a safety. Mr Jerome's wit is no less keen, nor his humor less kindly, than when he scored his first great literary success ten years ago.

The first story of Mr. Jerome's series will appear in the Post of January 6. It has been superbly illustrated in half-tone by Mr. Harrison Fisher.

DO YOU SUFFER from lumbago, rheumatism or swollen muscles? If so, procure at once a bottle of PAIN KILLER and follow the printed directions. The relief is instantaneous as well as lasting. No necessity to suffer when a remedy such as Pain-Killer is to be had. Sixty years of success speaks for itself. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

Watts—What was the worst storm you ever encountered?

N. Peck—I think it blew at the rate of aoout 300 words a minute.—Indianapolis Journal.

ROUNDLAP BALE IS WORTH MORE.

Why a Texas Farmer and Compress Man Wishes Success to the American Cotton Company's Package.

The following letter from Mr. J. Adoue, of Calvert, Texas is interesting as showing the attitude toward the American Cotton Company's Roundlap bale of a man who is a cotton farmer as well as the owner of a square bale compress.

Dear Sir: A few days ago I noticed a bill introduced in the Legislature proposing to tax your company 40 per cent. of its gross receipts. I presume the bill is intended to confiscate your property or drive you out of the State.

"Your machinery compresses the cotton in a smaller and better package than the present compresses You are in the field now offering to save the cotton growers fully $1 00 per bale by reason of compressing the cotton at the gin and the saving of bagging and ties, ardage, etc.

"No doubt it is the intention of the Legislature to protect the present compresses from your iniquitous competition and as a compress man I want them to do it.

As a farmer, however, I hope you will not be driven out; I want to continue to sell you my cotton at about $1 00 per bale more than if put up in square bales.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. ADOUE,

CALVERT, TEXAS, Feb. 24, 1899."

A COLUMN OF MEDICINE TWO THOUSAND FEET HIGH.

A United States Senator's Letter.

UNITED STATES SENATOR McENERY, OF LOUISIANA.

Hon S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regord to Pe-ru-na:

Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—Pe-ru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it.

Very Respectfully, S. D. McEnery.

Three Car Loads Daily.

To meet the demands for Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy during the fall and winter three car-loads per day is required. Few people comprehend what an immense amount of Pe-ru-na this is. It is eighteen hundred dozen bottles of Peru-na, each bottle containing twenty ounces. This amounts to twenty-one thousand six hundred bottles, or four hundred and thirty-two thousand ounces, or three million four hundred and fifty-six thousand doses.

Three car-loads of bottles of Pe-ru-na placed end to end in a single row would extend over four and a half miles; arranged in a column one foot square they would make a column nearly two thousand feet high, four times as high as the highest cathedral tower in Europe, and nearly twice as high as the famous Eiffel tower. Remember, this amount of Pe-ru-na is shipped daily to meet the enormous demand for this wonderful catarrh remedy.

The facilities of the Pe-ru-na Medicine Company are taxed to their utmost to keep up this remarkable output, week after week, and month after month. This ever-increasing stream of Pe-ru-na finds its way into thousands of homes in every state in the Union.

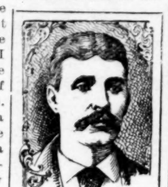
Mrs. O. T. McHargue, Bozeman, Mont., say Peru-na cures me of a supposed polypus, catarrh and throat trouble.

Pe-ru-na is as efficacious to cure the winter catarrh of New England as the summer catarrh of Texas. Pe-ru-na is an absolute panacea for the climatic diseases of summer and winter. It is the safe-guard of the home amid the blizzards of Montana, and the ever-present, never-failing remedy for the ills that beset the household in the sweltering heat of Florida.

Mrs. Maggie Turner, Holly Springs, Miss., writes: "About fifteen years ago I was taken with catarrh of the head. I tried several doctors and all the patent medicines I could hear recommended for catarrh. I spent several hundred dollars and found no relief. I was gradually growing worse and was given up to die. Last September Pe-ru-na was recommended to me by a friend and I began to take it. I had no faith in anything any more, as I was not able to sit up, and was a mere skeleton. After I had taken one bottle of Pe-ru-na I began to improve. I am now taking the ninth bottle and believe myself to be permanently cured. I have discharged all my help, am doing my housework alone, and weigh 155 pounds. Although I am 41 years old I feel as well as I did at 16."

Contractor Roberts in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman as to the merits of Pe-ru-na says:

"Your remedy Pe-ru-na has cured my boys entirely of catarrhal troubles and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the state of Iowa, which I attribute to the good effect of your medicine. My wife had a stomach trouble which Pe-ru-na also cured. Altogether for my whole family we have saved $500 in doctor bills. I am a contractor and mason by trade and am known all over Northwestern Iowa. I have had stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy Pe-ru-na. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."



C. T. Roberts, Denison, Ia.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grau, New Athens, Ill., says: "For two years I had catarrh of the nose very bad. Sometimes it was so bad that I could not sleep at night. I doctored with two physicians, but they did not help me. I read about Pe-ru-na in the paper and got a bottle of it. I then wrote to Dr. Hartman and he said I should continue to take it. I took it until I was entirely well. Whosoever follows Dr. Hartman's advice will get well."

Are the nostrils stopped up? Is first one and then the other nostril stopped up? Is there a discharge from the nose? Is there dropping from the back part of the nose into the throat? Is your sense of smell affected? Do you have pain in the nose? Does your nose smart? Do you sneeze often? Are you troubled with nose bleed? Do you blow your nose frequently? Is the discharge from your nose thick or thin? Is your breath offensive? Do you snore while lying on your side?

If so, you have chronic nasal catarrh and should attend to the matter at once. A short course of Pe-ru-na will cure you now, but if you put it off it will take longer. Besides the disease is liable to spread to the throat and lungs.

Free books on catarrh sent by The Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.

It is stated that in outburst of enthusiasm, a divinity student in a college in North Carolina uttered this earnest prayer: "Give us all pure hearts; give us all brave hearts; give us all clean hearts; give us all good hearts; give us all sweet hearts" To which the congregation responed, "Amen?"—Ex.

A POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, both are mighty dangerous Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25c at all drug stores.

It is a mistake to imagine that all the old girls who used spinning wheels were spinters.—Ex

WHY HE CURES.

The Greatest Specialist of the Time Gives Every Case His Personal Attention.

Doctor Hathaway's Method. Most doctors have a certain number of stock remedies which they use in all cases which seem at all similar. This is not Dr. Hathaway's method. Every case with him is most carefully diagnosed and the exact position of the diseased condition determined. Thus every case is treated separately and medicines are administered which are specially prepared under Dr. Hathaway's personal supervision for each case.

Every Case Specially Treated. Not two people are affected by a particular disease in the same manner, consequently no two people should be treated in the same way even for same complaint. Dr. Hathaway is a specialist in the best sense of the word—he treats special diseases in a special manner of his own—a system studied out years ago while in hospital practice and improved and enlarged upon constantly during the twenty years since—twenty years of the most extensive practice enjoyed by any specialist in this country. Dr. Hathaway's great and uniform success is due to the individual system of treatment.

Exclusive Treatment In spite of hundreds of requests yearly from doctors in all parts of the world, asking for the privilege of using Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment, he believes it wiser to allow none beside himself the knowledge of his remedies, as he is too well aware of the mischief which may be done by the unskillful use of any system, never mind how perfect.

Blood and Skin Diseases. Dr. Hathaway's treatment for blood diseases in whatever stage cures all forms of ulcers, sores, blotches, pimples, etc., and not only restores the skin and scalp to their natural condition, but so purifies the blood that the disease is permanently and completely driven from the system and all this without administering poisonous or dangerous drugs.

Varicocele and Stricture. His treatment of Varicocele and Stricture is a method exclusively his own and in 90 per cent of all cases results in a perfect and permanent cure. No operation is required and no pain or inconvenience are experienced by the patient. The expense of this treatment is much less than that of any operation, or hospital or institute treatment, and is both safe and sure, restoring the organs to a condition of perfect, normal health.

Kidney Diseases. Dr. Hathaway has just prepared a new test question blank for those who have reason to suspect Kidney trouble and this blank he will gladly send free to everyone who sends him his name and address.

New Book FREE. The demand for Dr. Hathaway's new book "Manliness, Vigor, Health" has already exhausted the first edition of 100,000 but for a limited time a copy of this book will be sent free to anyone who sends his name and address to Dr. Hathaway.

Consultation FREE. Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation and advice at either his office or by mail.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.
22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

It's a wonder somebody don't write a book for girls, with the last chapter first.—Ex.

"IF THE CAP FITS, WEAR IT."

If you are suffering from the consequences of impure blood,—have boils, pimples or scrofula sores; if you food does not digest or you suffer from catarrh or rheumatism, you are the one who should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will fit your case exactly, make your blood pure and cure salt rheum, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, and give you perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS cures all liver ills. Non-irritating.

HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverence from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't evel sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relies, I continued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise.' This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores; every bottle guaranteed.

When a man has no enemies you can generally put him down as a dead one.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and [illegible] tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts per bottle.

STUDENTS, go home by the Seaboard Air Line and get your certificates signed by Superintendent, Principal or President of your Institution.

DON'T SUFFER, THE ELECTROPOISE

Cures all diseases without the use of medicine. A pure Oxygen treatment, by absorption. It cures where everything else fails. It is needed in every family, for it will relieve every weakness or ailment, to the most persistent chronic disease, and without the use of a grain of medicine. Thousands of people all over the United States, from private citizens to Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, Supreme Judges, Editors, etc., even Crown Heads of Europe have given written testimonials of these facts. Book of testimonials, and matter of great interest with price of instruments sent free. Every family should have an Electropoise; it saves money, induces health. Send your address at once and see what people say who have thoroughly tested its merits. Agents wanted. THE ELECTROPOISE CO. 513 4th St. Louisville, Ky

McWhorter's Fountain Pen....25 Cents

AGENTS WANTED

The best fountain pen on the market at the price....Equal to many sold at $1.00 and upwards ...Made of Aluminum and will not tarnish....Has an ebony metal cap....Splendid automatic feeder....Works easy....Uses any ordinary black writing ink....Holds enough to write twenty-five ordinary letters....Does not soil the hands and is so simple in construction as to be almost impossible to get out of order....Just the thing for Ministers, Professional Men, Students and School Children in the advanced grades.... Sells on sight, 100 per cent. profit....Send 25c. for sample and secure an agency.

52 State St. GOOD TEMPLAR PUBLISHING CO. CHICAGO

CYCLE SUNDRIES.

This announcement is addressed to all merchants reading this paper who sell cycle sundries. If you are in this category you want goods that will sell quickly and afford satisfactory profit.

We carry the largest and best assorted stock of cycle sundries on the market. Our past wide experience and greatly increased facilities enable us to quote prices which will mean profit making to you. We invite correspondence and a request will bring our traveling representative to you with a full line of samples and net prices. Our handsome Sundry Catalogue of over 50 pages, profusely illustrated, is in process of preparation. A postal card mentioning this paper will place your name upon our mailing list for a copy when completed

CAPITOL BRAND SUNDRIES

Comprise a list of attractive specialties which we control. Each article is a leader in its respective line and possesses merit which makes it a quick and easy seller. We can quote prices which will insure a satisfactory and safe margin of profit. We are constantly adding to this line and will be pleased to submit you the current list from time to time, quoting net prices.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Cycle Sundries make most acceptable Christmas presents. Do not let Santa Claus find you without a full stock on hand. Place your orders where you know you can get goods promptly. We can fill orders on almost anything in the sundry line within 24 hours after receipt. Place your order with us at once, and then advertise that you have a full stock of the Capitol Brand Sundries on hand, and you will get your share of the Christmas trade.

Pope Manufacturing Co.,

DIVISION OF AMERICAN BICYCLE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

OFFICIAL LETTER OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Continued from second page.

Third—Where no protest at all was made, and where the old board did not even appear at the office, and the Supervisor turned over the record, books, etc, to the board appointed by the Legislature, which is the legal board here?

In reply to these questions the Attorney General gives the general rule of law as follows: "A discontinuance of the exercise of official functions in obedience to a statute which is afterward declared unconstitutional during the continuance of the term, will not effect an abandonment."

Again he says: "I do not think the old boards can be taken to have abandoned their offices, even if no protest of any nature whatever was entered, unless you should find as a fact that such a refusal or neglect to perform the duties was wilful."

According to this ruling it becomes my duty to recognize the old boards in every county where said boards request recognition and desire to act, and in all cases where the old boards do not care to resume the duties of the County School Board, the boards appointed by the Legislature will be regarded as the legal Board of School Directors as hertofore.

All the acts of the new boards as de-facto officers in accordance with the general school law of 1899 are valid.

AS TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Attorney-General says: "Superintendents elected by the new board, in those counties where the old board retired under your advice, are the legal ones."

The township trustees and their official duties are not affected in any way by the decision of the Supreme Court.

The District Committees and their contracts with the teachers are not touched by this decision.

Certificates issued in accordance with the general school law by the County Superintendent who was elected by the de-facto board of directors are good for one year from the date of their issue.

In short the school system will be carried on as it now is, except as to questions that may arise relative to the rights of certain individual officers, which can only be determined when all the facts in each case are known.

No one regrets confusion in the operation of the public schools more than myself, and I think I can safely say that no one has labored more earnestly to avoid confusion than myself.

The time must come when the work of public education will be regarded so sacred and of such grave importance that a successful political party will not dare to tamper with its progress; if this time never comes, then the public will never accomplish the purpose for which they were established.

Official duties away from Raleigh and serious illness of my mother have caused delay in issuing this letter. Again, I have endeavored to get at what is law and what is right in the matters referred to in this letter. If I have failed in either or both of these efforts, the failure has been an honest one.

Yours very truly,
C. H. MEBANE
Sup't Pub. Instruction.

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the

THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggist.

Yo Need a Piano or an Organ.

If you do not, your home does. Life without pleasure is a living death. Music will make your home bright, keep the young folks about the hearth stone and will give pleasure that will means of happiness. With the good prices prevailing for your crop, why not spend a hundred dollars and get a piano; you can pay balance next year. An organ will only cost from $20 00 up, and you need not pay but half now. Any instrument shipped on trial and satisfaction guaranteed.

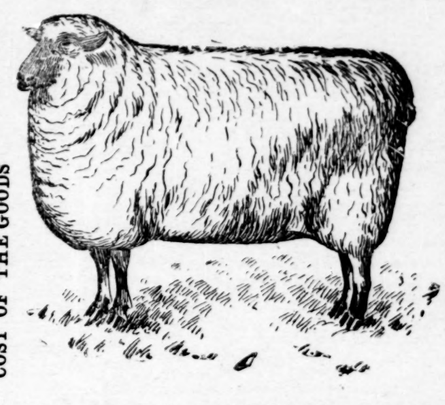
The oldest and largest house South,
Philip Werlein, Limited,
New Orleans, La.

All other kinds of musical instruments, music, etc. Mandolins, Violins, and Guitars $2 00 up. Catalogues free.
dec 14-6t.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Elkin Woolen Mills.



YOU CAN GET BOYS YOUTHS AND MENS PANTS MADE TO MEASURE FOR LITTLE MORE THAN COST OF THE GOODS

COMPANY PAYS FREIGHT ON WOOL AND WILL GIVE YOU PROMPT RETURNS.

If you want to exchange your wool for have it manufactured into the best Blankets, Cassimers, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels and yarns to be had in America. If you want the best made and most comfortable fitting pants you ever wore; if you want to trade with the cleverest men you ever had any dealings with, try the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS' and you will never regret it. They have one of the largest mills in the South. They ship their goods to nearly every State in the Union, and the quality of their work is unexcelled.

Write them for their handsome new catalogue, and do not dispose of ur wool unteil you see it. Address,

CHATHAM MFG. CO., Proprietors, ELKIN, N.C.

No DISEASE has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as RHEUMATISM.

and no remedy has ever been known to cure it until "5 Drops,"

the Rheumatic Cure demonstrated its wonderful curative power.

It has never failed to cure RHEUMATISM in any form, Acute or Chronic.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Here is what a Prominent Physician has to say who has had 35 years of active Practice of Medicine:

I have never before in my 35 years of practice of medicine given my testimonial or recommendation to any patent medicine, but there is a remedy, the result of which has come under my own observation; for there is no Disease which has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as Rheumatism and to find a Reliable remedy for the same. At last we have found it in "5 DROPS," manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, Chicago, Ill.

The "5 DROPS," has proven itself wonderful for its curative power in Rheumatism, not as a Temporary Reliever only, but to give a Permanent Cure even in chronic cases. Sometime ago, I had among others several Rheumatic cases, under my treatment and prescribed for these patients the very best Remedies which I skillfully selected, but without desirable results. I then heard of "5 DROPS" and of its Wonderful Cures, and prescribed it to a few patients who found relief from its use within a few days. After that I prescribed it to a great number and to my surprise, I will say that in the course of Two or Three Weeks after they had used "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters they were Cured.

Among these were a few who had, for a number of years, been suffering with Chronic Rheumatism, who had piloted themselves around on Crutches. They came to my office without Crutches and told me they were perfectly Well. They give all the credit to "5 DROPS" and to "5 Drop" Plasters and this is their testimony to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company for their kindness and for the conscientious way in which they are placing these Wonderful Remedies among suffering humanity, which they told me to write to the Company as an acknowledgement.

As I have seen the Curative Power of "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters, in a great many instances, I can Truly recommend them and also that the firm is perfectly honest and reliable to deal with.

C. A. JACKSON, Physician and Surgeon, Kearney, Neb., Aug. 29, 1899.

How Long Have You Suffered with RHEUMATISM?
How Long Have You Read About "5 DROPS" Without Taking Them?

Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, then try the "5 drops" and be promptly and permanently cured of your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago (lame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma, Hay-Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headache, Nervous or Neuralgic, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Earache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Creeping Numbness, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured more people, during the past four years, of the above named diseases than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all the doctors, patent medicines, electric belts and batteries combined, for they cannot cure Chronic Rheumatism. Therefore, waste no more valuable time and money longer, but try "5 Drops" and be promptly CURED. "5 Drops" is not only the best medicine, but it is the cheapest, for a $1.00 bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or 6 bottles for $5.00. For the next 30 days we will send a 25c. sample FREE to any one sending 10 cents to pay for the mailing. Agents wanted. Write to-day.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160-164 E. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

GRAND CLUBBING OFFERS.

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's Cosmopolitan	$3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's McClure's	$3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Cosmopolitan, McClure's	$3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Leslie's Monthly, McClure's	$3.65

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, McClure's, Good Housekeeping	$3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Munsey's Good Housekeeping	$3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Good Housekeeping Cosmopolitan	$3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Leslie's Monthly, Good Housekeeping	$3.00

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mr. A. W. Aman has a new advertisement in to day's paper stating that he has selected Friday of each week as a bargain day.

NO RIGHT TO UGLINESS.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at all Drug Stores

SPECIAL Christmas privileges to College students by the Seaboard Air Line. Tickets good for three weeks if bought December 15th, at one and one-third fares for the round trip. Tickets on sale December 15th to 21st, inclusive, good until January 4th inclusive.

TICKETS on sale for the Christmas holidays by the Seaboard Air Line, December 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, also December 30th and 31st, 1899, and January 1st, 1900, good until January 4th, inclusive.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

$200.00 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, official information has been received at this Department that Wm. Jenkins did kill and murder one Patrick Whitehurst in the county of Pitt and State of North Carolina, on or about the eleventh day January 1896, and whereas, it appears that the said Wm. Jenkins has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Wm. Jenkins to the Sheriff of Pitt county at the court house in Greenville, N. C., and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizent to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of our American Independence.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
By the Governor,
BAYLUS CADE.

SEABOARD AIR LINE — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS
NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Lv Washington P. R. R	5 00pm	4 30am
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	9 05am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L	*8 45pm	*9 20am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 43am
Ar Henderson	12 56am	1 35pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 36pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv. Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 53am	*9 12pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*8 13am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 12am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 08pm	11 05pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 46am
Ar Chester	7 53pm	4 08am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv. Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 43am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 02am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 03am	11 13am
Ar Henderson	3 20am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond A. C. L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	6 23pm	6 53am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos. 403 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte, N. C.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

For tickets, sleepers, etc., apply to

H. S. Leard, T. P. A.,
Z. P. Smith, C. T. A.
Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
General Offices: PORTSMOUTH VA.

THE SICK MADE WELL

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

NO crop can grow without Potash. Every blade of Grass, every grain of Corn, all Fruits and Vegetables must have it. If enough is supplied you can count on a full crop—if too little, the growth will be "scrubby."

Send for our books telling all about composition of fertilizers best adapted for all crops. They cost you nothing.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO.
To take effect Sunday Oct. 22. 1899, at 7:05 A. M. at Morehead City.
Supersedes Time Table 9, of August 8, 1899 and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	5 Mixed Fr't and Pass. Mon Wed and Fri. A. M	3 Passenger Daily P. M.
W Lv Goldsboro*	7 10	3 40
Ar Beets	s 7 43	4 00
W LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 4 09
Falling Creek	s 8 26	s 4 20
W Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 32
Caswell	f 9 25	f 4 46
Ar Dover*	s 10 15	s 4 55
Lv W Core Creek	s 10 40	s 5 07
Tuscarora	s 11 15	s 5 19
Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 32
W Ar Newbern*	s 12 05	s 5 40 / s 5 50
Lv Riverdale		f 6 15
Croatan		f 6 18
Havelock		s 6 30
W Newport*		s 6 43
Wildwood		f 6 49
Atlantic		f 6 54
Ar Morehead City*		s 7 05 / s 7 07
Atlantic Hotel		
M. City Depot*		7 15
	A. M.	A. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger daily.	6 Mix Fr't & Pass. Tues Th's and Sat.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	2 53
Beets	s 10 43	s 2 13
W LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 1 43
Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 1 13
W Kinston*	s 10 12	s 12 53
Caswell	f 9 50	f 11 58
Lv Dover*	s 9 42	s 11 40
Ar W Core Creek	s 9 30	s 10 40
Tuscarora	f 9 20	s 10 18
Clark's	f 9 12	f 10 00
Lv Newbern*	9 00	s 9 40
Ar	s 8 37	
Riverdale	f 8 13	
Croatan	f 8 09	
Havelock	s 8 00	
W Newport*	s 7 46	
Wildwood	f 7 39	
Atlantic	f 7 35	
Lv Ar Morehead City*	s 7 27 / s 7 22	
Atlantic Hotel		
Lv M. City Depot	7 05	
	A. M.	A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily	Dail 43
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 45		
Ar Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35		
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00			
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14		
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25		
	P. M.	A. M.		
Lv Goldsboro			7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia			8 06	4 16
Ar Wilmington			9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15		

THE TICKET FIXED.

It Will Likely Be McKinley And Root.

TO NOMINATE BY ACCLAMATION.

Senator Hanna's Proposition to That Effect Meeting With General Favor Among Republicans.

Cleveland, O., Special.—A Washington dispatch to the Leader says: Washington just now is a hive of political industry. The Arlington Hotel is one of the leading centers of political activity and one can not enter the lobby of that hostelry of an evening without seeing in one corner or another, small groups of prominent figures in the Republican party, engaged in serious and earnest consultation. Conferences are held also in the apartments of Senator Hanna and Henry C. Payne respectively, the chairman and vice chairman of the national committee. Two of the greatest questions that are receiving the attention of these men are, first: Who shall be McKinley's running mate next year; second, shall we nominate our candidate by acclamation? In the light of information that has been gathered within the last three days from contact with leaders in politics, it may be stated almost without qualification that the Republican national ticket next year will be McKinley and Root. That the President will be renominated there has been no doubt for a long time. As to the nominee for Vice President, the sentiment is in favor of Elihu Root, the Secretary of War, which became apparent several months ago, has assumed proportions, which, in the opinion of men who are masters in the art of politics, practically insures his being given the second place on the ticket. Careful, conservative men, such as Mr. Payne is known to be, do not hesitate at this time to predict Mr. Root's nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Republican party next year.

That Mr. Root is willing to go on the ticket with Mr. McKinley there is not the slightest doubt. It may be said that even the Secretary is ambitious to procure the vice presidential nomination; in fact, it is known that he has aspirations of that character. He is perhaps better equipped for the place than almost any other New York man who has been mentioned in this connection. It is believed that he would be acceptable to Senator Platt, who by the way, was largely instrumental in having him appointed Secretary Alger's successor in the cabinet. When Mr. Platt was asked to-night whom he favored for the Vice Presidential nomination, he said:

"Any good New York man would suit me."

"How about Mr. Root?"

"Mr. Root would be satisfactory," was Mr. Platt's reply. "McKinley will be nominated by acclamation."

As to the matter of nominating the entire ticket by acclamation, there is reason to believe that the next Republican national convention will establish such a precedent. Senator Hanna has conceived the idea and it is remarkable how favorable it is being received. The Senator has confided his proposition to a few friends and they are enthusiastic over it. Mr. Hanna believes that inasmuch as Mr. McKinley will be renominated in that manner, his running mate should be accorded the same distinction.

Guerillas Captured.

Manila, By Cable.—Colonel Smith, with a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry, surrounded and captured in a village near Malasqui a party of guerillas who had made their headquarters there. The party included the band which assassinated seven officials at Malasqui for friendliness to the Americans.

A Democratic Bolt.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The announcement that quite a number of Democratic members of the House will vote for the pending financial bill, has led to some talk of a Democratic House caucus. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, says, however, that no determination in that line has been reached.

Snow Drifts 15 Feet High.

Harmony, Minn., Special.—Snow drifts 15 feet high have resulted from a 60-hour storm in this section that has just terminated. Public highways are obstructed and trains tied up. The wind is in the northwest and it is freezing.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Special.—All wagon roads reaching into this city are impassable after Monday night's storm. From 6 o'clock in the evening until sunrise, the wind blew at a velocity of 40 miles an hour, and the snow has drifted in many places four and five feet deep. Traffic on the Wisconsin Central railroad, from Chappewa Falls, west, is suspended.

Elections in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, by Cable.—The Republicans have carried Ponce by 1,700 majority. Elections were held in 17 towns. The Republicans hold eight, with 1,200 total plurality. Forty-five elections are yet unordered. It will take two months to complete the elections at the present rate. The Republicans claim San Juan by a tremendous majority and assert that there has been a complete overwhelming Federal defeat.

An ambitious colony of Mormons is planning to make a second Salt Lake City in Alberta. The settlement in the far North was started a few years ago by two hundred Mormons, who "trekked" away from Utah 700 miles into the Northern wilderness. Their first town, which they named Cardston, is quite flourishing, having a cheese factory, a creamery, a grist mill, a saw mill, several stores, and a graded public school. Four other towns have been established, and each has its school. Although fifty miles from a railroad, the colonists are prospering, and find a market for their products, among which last year was 100,000 bushels of wheat. Polygamy is not practised, and the colonists have the friendship of their neighbors. Although their principal pursuit is farming, they find opportunity for sociability. Each spring the population of Cardston moves out into the fields to begin the farming operations, and during the summer the families have their residences far apart. But when the crops have been harvested, the people return to the town for the winter.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

C. M. Harper, the Pinner's Point real estate man, who shot and killed David Ross, Friday, was bailed in the sum of $5,000, to await the action of the grand jury, to await the action upon his bond.

A movement is on foot in New Orleans, backed by Eastern capital, to purchase and consolidate the rice milling industry of that city. A circular letter has been issued to mill owners asking for 90 days options on their plants. There are thirteen mills in New Orleans. Those who are interested in the undertaking decline to give out details.

A commission for a charter has been issued to the Columbia Mutual Life Assurance Company. The capital stock of the company is to be $20,000, which is to be paid in by 2pe rent. annual instalments. The corporators of the company are F. M. Brickman and E. J. Goodman.

The pathological department of Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Md., has begun the study of bubonic plague and beri beri germs.

The North.

The author and composer of "Shall We Gather at the River?" "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-Night?" "I Need Thee Every Hour" and other such popular religious songs, has passed from earth at the age of 73. He was Rev. Robert Lowry, a native of Philadelphia, who became a Baptist minister, and held several pastorates, among them that of the Hanson Place church in Brooklyn. He was for awhile professor of belles lettres at his college, the University, as Lewisburg, Pa., but since 1874 his home had been at Plainfield, N. J.

Representative Roberts, of Utah, has issued an address to the people of the United States protesting against the method adopted by the House of Representatives to exclude him from his seat.

The State Department authorizes a contradiction of the report that the government of Denmark has offered the Danish West India Islands for sale.

Of 600 girls in a hosiery factory at Reading, Pa., set on fire by a gasoline explosion scores were obliged to jump from windows. One was cremated and 30 seriously injured.

Peter A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, announced his intention of founding a home for crippled children in that city at a cost of $2,000,000.

The western football chambionship goes to Chicago. The eleven of the University of Chicago defeated the University of Wisconsin team by a score of 17 to 0 in a desperately played game.

Rev. John Reid, of Detroit, Mich., has been called to the Memorial Presbyterian Church, at New York.

The Chicopee and Dwight Mills, at Chicopee, Mass., have scheduled an advance in wages to take effect December 18.

At a meeting at East Liverpool, O., the pottery manufacturers of the West voted to make a second 5 per cent. advance in prices.

The Mill Creek Distillery, at Cincinnati, O., has been permanently closed by the Whiskey Trust, it being the only plant left there.

Foreign.

General Buller has arrived at Frere, Natal, the advanced base of operations for the relief of Ladysmith.

President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has joined the Boer force near Modder river, Cape Colony, which is opposing General Methuen's advance.

Russia has tried to take advantage of the Boer war by advancing schemes at Pekin, but Japan, it is stated, has so far checkmated her there.

A Filipino army of 3,000 men is harassing the American troops in Cavite province, adjoining Manila on the south.

The British steamer Maltby, Captain Chiswick, which arrived at Liverpool, November 14th, from Savannah, is ashore in the Tyne and is expected to be a total wreck.

Cardinal Rampolle, the papal Secretary of State, has just notified the diplomats that the Pope is suffering from a slight cold and keeps to his room only as a precaution.

Aguinaldo is believed to have eluded the American troops in North Luzon and to be swinging south with an army.

Cuban agitators continue their efforts to stir up revolutionary feeling on the island.

Douglas Duncan and Walter Smith, small boys, fell through thin ice and were drowned, at Toronto, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. P. M. Rixey, the physician attend Captain E. P. Wood and Lieutenant Brumby, of Washington, reports the condition of both officers to be as favorable as can be expected at the present stage of typhoid fever. Captain Wood commanded the Petrel, at Manila.

The administration is opposed to the acquisition of the Galapagos Islands by either Great Britain or France, and intends that the islands shall be controlled by the United States or remain the property of Ecuador.

The Washington Post says that the Danish government has made another effort to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. The proposition was laid before the State Department by a representative of the Danish government, and the matter is now under consideration. The American embassy in London is assisting in the negotiations. The price asked for the islands is $3,000,000.

Sydney Oliver, of the British Colonial Office, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

The reciprocity treaties negotiated between the United States and France, and between the United States and Great Britain, during the past summer, the terms of which have been carefully guarded, have at last been printed. They were transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday, and will be taken up for consideration by the Senate committee on foreign relations at the first meeting of that committee, which will probably be held next Wednesday.

Clyde Mattox, once pardoned by President McKinley, and who had killed five men, has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment at Newkirk, I. T., for manslaughter.

No Redress.

Crown Point, Ind., Special.—Judge Gillett has decided that a non-union workman, discharged at the behest of the union, had no redress in law. The judge holds that the union has a legal right to demand the dismissal of any man, not a member of the union. The case was that of Walton vs. Lake Lodge No. 2, Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers. Walton was discharged by the Inland Forge and Iron Company, of Chicago, on demand of the union.

TYPHOID AT THE NORMAL.

Dr. Lewis Makes Important Discovery As To The Water.

Dr. R. H. Lewis, Secretary to the Board of Health, left Greensboro Friday, where he went Wednesday to inspect the work being done to remedy the cause of the outbreak of typhoid fever in the State Normal and Industrial College.

He found the work of removing the soil around the leaking sewer pipe in progress, but all the saturated earth has not yet been taken out. Every particle of it will, however, be removed and dry dirt put in its place.

The infected wells will also be filled up, and everything possible will be done to prevent a recurrence of the present deplorable epidemic.

Dr. Lewis says all the patients now at the college are doing well, except two or three, who are in a very serious condition. In the case of one young lady, Miss Davis, from Grainville, gangrene has set in and it is probably only a matter of a few ways before her leg will have to be cut off. Another student, Miss Tinnin, of Orange, had about recovered from typhoid fever when she had another violent attack of malaria.

While in Greensboro this time Dr. Lewis made another discovery which goes far toward proving the correctness of his former report. In that report he gave it as his opinion that the cause of the fever was impure well water. This opinion was borne out by a bacteriological examination of the water by Dr. Albert Anderson, but it was noted as a remarkable fact that only students who lived in the college dormitory were sick, while the day scholars living in the city were not affected.

This, however, was explained Wednesday when the janitor of the College building, Zeke Robinson, a negro from this city, on being questioned said that he had been accustomed to fill the water coolers in the buildings, from which both day and boarding pupils drank, with water from a mineral spring near by. But the servants in the kitchen, it was learned, supplied the table with water from the central well—the one found so badly infected. And this explains how it was that the boarders became sick while the day pupils remained well. Robinson, who is a very reliable negro, on being questioned as to why he had made the change in the water, said it was because Mr. Forney, the burser, had complained that the well water tasted bad.

Nearly all the old pupils and many new ones, Dr. Lewis says, have indicated their intention of returning to the school when it opens in January.

Close of the Synod.

The Moravian Synod, which has been in session at Salem, closed at noon Friday. The successful work of Salem Female College was heartily endorsed by the synod, to which this institution is responsible. A movement was started for the formation of a fund for church extension in the South. Special efforts were agreed upon whereby the scattered members of the Moravian church throughout the Southern States will be more fully organized. Several important constitutional amendments were effected. Pensions to retired ministers, if married, will be $360 per year, to widows or widowers one-half of that amount, with full discretion for lessening on the part of the provincial elders' conference. For the provincial elders' conference for the next three years Bishop Rondthaler, Rev. James Hall and John W. Fries were elected. This is the highest governing body of the church. The election was a time of great solemnity. Christian T. Pfohl Dr. Strickland and W. T. Vogler compose the new financial board elected for three years.

To Work on Railroads.

The penitentiary authorities have recently received a number of applications for convicts to do railroad work. The Raleigh and Eastern, to be built from here to Wakefield, wants 200; the Aberdeen and Rockfish road wants 100, and application has been made for as many men as can be obtained to work on the road to be built from Tarboro to Snow Hill. About 70 convicts are now at work on the Coast Line's branch road from Ashpole to South Carolina, and more are promised to the contractor as soon as the crops are gathered.

State News Notes.

The new railroad eating house to be built at Greensboro will be the best south of Washington, built of Washington pressed brick and Mt. Airy granite, and painted ivory white and gold.

Edward J. Wrenn has been appointed postmaster at Roseville and Condary W. Brown at Tabor.

The State Chemist, Dr. B. W. Kilgore, has gone to points in Eastern Carolina for the purpose of taking up the study of soils in accordance with instructions of the Board of Agriculture. Experiments will be made to determine the best fertilizers for the different crops in the different sections of the State.

Mr. George S. Powell, who is chairman of the Southern National Park Association, recently received a request from the editor of the New York Sunday Herald for photographs and data for an article on the park movement. The park movement is arousing interest all over the country. The Boston Transcript has asked for data for a two column write up.

A handsome new building for instruction quarters is to be built at Trinity College.

The depot at Millboro, Randolph county, was burned Wednesday night together with a lot of plaids en route.

Mr. Thomas B. Newberry, a well known Baptist preacher and founder of the North Carolina Baptist, died in Fayetteville on Wednesday.

W. F. Snider and J. B. Gaither have purchased the Salisbury roller flour mill and will increase the capacity from 50 to 80 barrels capacity per day.

The Lawndale Railroad shops, in Shelby, are building a private car for Maj. H. F. Schenck, president of the Lawndale railroad company. The car will be finished shortly and will be one of the finest and easiest narrow gauge private cars to be seen anywhere. Riding in it will be perfectly delightful.—Shelby Star.

Mr. A. C. Miller, of Cleveland, was elected by the directors of the State deaf and dumb school at Morganton to succeed the late R. A. Grier. Resolutions expressive of the loss occasioned by the death of Mr. Grier were adopted Wayne has the largest attendance at this school, with Mecklenburg next.

Perennial.

We weep for the past, the dead, dead past,
With many a bitter tear,
But we never inquire, oh, where, oh, where,
Are the jokes of yesteryear?
For yesteryear, and the year before,
And the years to come, if you please,
The years of time, that unnumbered are—
They are all as one to these!

—Detroit Journal.

FARM TOPICS

Exercise, the Best Stove.

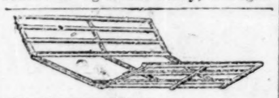
No, it will not pay to heat houses for layers. Hens in an artificially heated house are always a lazy and sickly lot. Even for young chicks the heating business is often overdone. More exercise and less heat is the best rule.

Seed Potatoes.

To save potatoes for seed one should store them where they will be kept as cool as possible without freezing. One who has only a cellar in which they wilt, grow soft and flabby, and sprout long before planting, will do better to store them in a pit out of doors, if he needs many, and if he plants but few, buy them of some one who can keep them in better condition. We have thought that a part of the advantages of sending North for seed every year was due to the potatoes being kept cooler there until shipped in the spring than they are kept in the ordinary house cellar, rather than to the necessity for a change of soil, or any running out of the potato when planted many years on the same soil.

For Gathering Corn Fodder.

The common use of the silo makes the easy handling of the corn crop a matter of great importance. As the fodder is light but bulky, a wagon



REMOVABLE EXTENSION FOR FARM WAGON

body is needed that is capacious. The ordinary farm wagon is too narrow for practical purposes, but where there is a wagon bottom mounted on wheels, the device shown in the cut can be used to advantage. This will set directly upon the wagon platform, the flaring sides giving great capacity. If one has only two sets of wheels, this device can be placed upon the two axles, three or more lengthwise slats being added to the bottom. Have just flare enough to escape the sides.

Feeding of Lime to Fowls.

It is a general supposition that lime must be given fowls in the shape of ground or cracked shells, mortar, etc., but a close examination will show that lime exists in all food, and in sufficient quantities to supply the necessities of the birds. Oyster shells, or old lime, consist of carbonate of lime, which is insoluble in water. The birds can derive no benefit from it until it is dissolved. Whether lime or oyster shells is chemically changed in the gizzard or digestive organs from a carbonate to a muriate, or some other form, is difficult to state, but the lime probably undergoes no such change. It is, of course, mechanically reduced to a very fine condition by the gizzard, and is passed into the intestines, but that it enters into the circulation, or is directed to the formation of the egg shell, is a matter of doubt on the part of some. Ground shells assist the gizzard to reduce the food. If pounded or broken shells are placed before the hens they will select the sharpest or roughest pieces to be found and care but little for those that are finer, which is evidence that they swallow the shells for the purpose of grinding the food. The lime in the food exists in many forms, and if the ashes of the foods be examined lime will be found in excess, thus demonstrating that the shells come from the food rather than from the lime taken in the crop in the shape of oyster shells or mortar. In taking this position we may be in error, but as hens lay well where there is no lime obtained except through the food consumed, while others lay soft-shelled eggs though freely supplied with lime, it leaves room for reflection.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Nerves and Food.

It is the nervous cow that gives the greatest amount of good milk. One inclined to go to fat makes an excellent beef cow, but a relatively poor milker. As the nervous cow is apt to be smaller in proportion than a large, fat, beef-making cow, the idea gains some headway that she requires less food. Indeed, there is a tendency in some quarters to reason that a cow needs food in proportion to her size; that is, a large cow requires more than a small one. This is an error of a most pronounced order. It is nervous energy that absorbs and uses up food, and it requires more to feed such a nature than it does one of a phlegmatic disposition. If anything the opposite to what is true in general practice should be observed. More rich and highly concentrated food should be given to the small milker than to the large beef maker. The good milker, if her digestion is good, can change more of her food into milk than another animal can convert into beef or fat. A good deal of this food that is given to the milker is converted directly into milk, and is thus more profitable than when fed to the beef cattle.

The nervous animal's mechanism is more easily deranged than that of the heavy beef-making animals. A plow horse can stand more abuse than the high-strung race horse. Many dairymen do not appreciate this thoroughly, either in their feeding or caring for good milch cows. As the whole value of the animal's poducts depends very closely upon the condition of her digestion, a study should be made constantly of the cow's health. In a normal condition she can take a great amount of food and convert it directly into milk. This food should be given with the best possible caution, so that it will not injure the health of the animal. Give all to the cow that she will eat up clean is a good rule to go by, but if her appetite declines there is something wrong with her digestion that needs instant attention. Very frequently this cause is so simple that one overlooks it. In a nervous cow a sudden fright, undue excitement or running in the field, or anything that will upset the nerves, may cause the flow of milk to stop temporarily, and upset the digestion so that the full quantity of milk will not be given for weeks. It is to guard against such slight accidents that the dairyman must exercise his supervision and authority. His cows are high-strung milking machines that will easily give out under abuse or misuse.—C. W. Jones, in American Cultivator.

Killed a White Deer.

A fine specimen of Albino deer was shot by Oliver Whyte, of this city, while on a recent hunting trip with three companions, in the Schoodic region of lakes about one hundred miles from Bangor. The animal weighed about two hundred pounds and the antlers were the largest of any ever seen in that region by the local guides.—Boston Evening Transcript.

QUEER POST-OFFICES.

One Discovered at a Peep-Hole Connected With a Gambling-House.

Post Office inspectors find some queer things in their journeys. The Post Office at Chicago Ridge, which has just been discontinued, was one of these. It was established in July, and when the Government inspector for the district, in making his regular rounds last month, tried to visit it he was unable at first to find any office at all. There was nothing at the address given on the records which resembled a Post Office. Finally he pounded on the front door of the two-story building, intending to make an inquiry, when to his surprise a slide was slipped back from a peep-hole, such as is employed at the entrance of Western gambling houses, and a voice within asked what he wanted. The inspector replied that he was looking for the Post Office, but had evidently made a mistake. The person inside corrected him, saying that this was the Post Office, and asking whose mail he wanted. The inspector said he wanted to go in, but the reply was that this would be impossible.

By this time the man inside had opened the door a little, and was barring the entrance with his body. "I am a Post Office inspector, and I am going in," said the officer, and thereupon he brushed the other man aside and mounted the stairs. On the second story he found a full-fledged factory for the manufacture of gambling apparatus. He learned that the people of the community had never been able to get into the building, but had been supplied with their mail by some one who brought it from the upper story and passed it through the hole in the door.—New York Post.

A Weed Garden.

It is remarkable how many really beautiful flowers are discarded because ordinarily they are classed as weeds. A woman who had plenty of land and a taste for experimenting made a "weed garden" this year which is a great success. She doesn't know the names of all the outcasts she has gathered in, but she noticed last year all the wild things that grew and flowered neglected by the wayside, and transplanted those that appealed to her most strongly.

"The main reason," she urges, "that they attract so little notice when growing wild is that they are not massed and arranged as we place cultivated flowers to get the best effect. Now, that is what I have done. A wild flower, or a weed, as it is scornfully termed, that is too fragile to be thought much of will make a delicate, feathery mass which will be vastly admired when planted together by the score or more."

Even such a despised thing as the common ragweed is worthy of admiration if you happen to look at it aright, and it is finely effective as foliage for cut flowers.

This weed gardener has provided for a succession of blossoms from violets and dandelions to golden rod and late fall grasses, and nothing has repaid the gardener's efforts with better results than these absolutely free flowers.—Boston Herald.

Natural gas conveyed in bamboo tubes was utilized in China years ago, and one of their writers mentions boxes which repeated the sounds of persons' voices that were dead—a machine similar to the phonograph.

—The Premier of New Zealand has offered to find employment for any man in that territory who will bind himself to marry inside of six months.

Perfect Torture!

Asthma is very painful. So long as an attack lasts it is perfect torture. Asthma causes many more deaths than is popularly supposed. A severe bronchitis nearly always accompanies the disease. Dr. King's Wild Cherry and Tar relieves almost instantly. It calms the nerves, opens the tubes and makes breathing easy. Given between times, it lengthens the intervals and finally effects a permanent cure. BURWELL & DUNN CO., Charlotte, N. C., and all dealers sell it. 25c, guaranteed.

—The season's pack of sardines in Maine is said to be likely to be somewhat less than it was in 1898, when it reached the large figure of 1,200,000 cases.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

An Austrian mill makes 2,500,000,000,000 matches annually.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The Mohammedan students at Cambridge University have formed an association which meets for prayer and the study of the Koran.

THE SUNSET CENTRAL SPECIAL

A New Fast Train from New Orleans to Denison, Texas.

A fast service was recently inaugurated by the Southern Pacific Company from New Orleans to central and Northern Texas points. No change of cars between New Orleans and destination. Palatial reclining chair cars New Orleans to Denison, via Houston, Hearne, Corsicana and Sherman. This is the only line without an omnibus transfer and only one change of cars to Texas.

The Palace Tourist Sleeping Cars operated through North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afford the traveling public the best service and no change of cars to California points.

Parties going to Texas or California will consult their interests by writing Mr. W. R. Fagan, traveling passenger agent, Southern Pacific Company, No. 10 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., before closing arrangements for a western trip.

In remote parts of Scotland the old Covenanters' love for long services on the bare hillside still lingers. At Dingwall a recent communion service in the open air lasted from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. without exhausting the staying power of the congregation.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by all druggists.

The changes that occur in wine are due to living organisms. Wines contain many microbes—some of them dead, but most of them able to sit up and look cheerful.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Sharp Retort of Gus Thomas.

Maurice Barrymore's wit is farfamed, but a neat little witticism at his expense, hitherto unrecorded, was Augustus Thomas' laconic criticism of one of Barrymore's plays, says the New York "World."

The celebrated playwright had been mercilessly picking flaws in the actor's drama until the good-natured "Barry" winced.

"Oh, come, Gus!" he interrupted, "don't be quite so hard if it's not an 'Alabama.' Just remember that I wrote it in a week."

"Did you; Barry?" retorted Thomas. "Then you must have loafed."

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

It is proposed to expend $3,000,000 in changing a New York cable to electricity.

Wanted

Two traveling salesmen in each Southern State, $90 and expenses. Experience not absolutely necessary. For particulars address Tuxedo Tobacco Works Co., Bedford City, Va.

Electrical power can be profitably transmitted 80 miles and used as steam is used.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The Pyramids are to be electrically lighted by a 25,000 electrical horse-power plant.

Attention is called to the very useful articles contained in the premium list of the Continental Tobacco Co.'s advertisement of their Star Plug Tobacco in another column of this paper. It will pay to save the "Star" tin tags and so take advantage of the best list ever issued by the Star Tobacco.

While New York Courts have ruled that automobiles can enter Central Park the Park Board insists that they shall not.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

At Jamaica, L. I., the crowded condition of school buildings has forced the authorities to open a schoolroom temporarily in a barn.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative power s that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hal's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. Free $1 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phi adelphia. Founded 1871.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUIE LINDSMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE

Acquainted With David Harum.

Rev. Dr. A. L. Frisbie, of Des Moines, Ia., was in Syracuse recently, says the "Post Standard." Dr. Frisbie is an old Onondaga county, boy, his youth having been passed in Otisco. He mentioned reading "David Harum" with keen enjoyment, having had some acquaintance with the title character.

"When I was a student at Homer Academy, a good many years ago," he said, "David Harum kept a livery stable, and I sometimes hired a horse and sleigh of him to take a girl to a party. I did not then recognize Dave as a philosopher—perhaps he didn't himself—but only as a sharp hand at a bargain. But as he stands in Mr. Westcott's book he is a character unique in literature and very interesting."

—As the French government will not provide lodgings for any of the sovereigns who may visit the great exhibition of 1900, arrangements to that end are being made by the representatives of the various countries interested. It is not yet definitely known whether the Czar and Czarina will make the journey to Paris, but a house has already been purchased for them in the Champs Elysees.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
SAFE — SURE
Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

—The parson of the parish church of Penn, in Buckinghamshire, England, has surely an irrepressible desire to trade, since he has just sold the ancestral pew of the Penn family, the church pulpit, an altar cloth worked by Martha Penn, an old tombstone, and similar odds and ends which are supposed to have an historic value, because the great William Penn sometimes visited the church and sat in the family pew. These relics are now in the hands of a dealer in antiquities, who may have some hopes of purchasers from Pittsburg.

—One of the most wonderful farms in the world is situated in Canada. Its peculiarity lies in the fact that everything is worked by electricity. Two waterfalls within the bounds of the farm, some 60 feet and 180 feet high, furnish the motive power, a central power house being erected near, and the current is transmitted by wires to every available place on the farm.

I Use It

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years and it has been very satisfactory to me in every way. I have recommended it to a great many of my friends and they have all been perfectly satisfied with it."
—Mrs. A. Edwards, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9, 1899.

Talk About It

That's always the way with our Hair Vigor. When persons use it they are always so highly pleased with it that they tell their friends about it.

If your hair is short, too thin, splits at the ends, is rough, or is falling out, our Hair Vigor will perfectly satisfy you.

If your hair is just a little gray, or perfectly white, Ayer's Hair Vigor will bring back to it all the dark, rich color it had years and years ago. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefit you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,
Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CARTER'S INK
Is food for thought.

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For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nerve Exhaustion
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Our Illustrated HAND-BOOK.

Special Christmas privileges to College students by the Seaboard Air Line. Tickets good for three weeks if bought December 15th, at one and one-third fares for the round trip. Tickets on sale December 15th to 21st, inclusive, good until January 4th, inclusive.

—Many of the women of India, and especially those of Cashmere, are beautiful. In a typical Hindoo beauty the skin is just dark enough to give a rich, soft appearance to the complexion, the features are regular, the eyes mild and black and shaded by long, silken lashes, the hands and feet are small and elegantly formed.

Students go home by the Seaboard Air Line, and get your certificates signed by the superintendent, principal or president of your institution.

—The Massachusetts State Board of Health has expended about $160,000 during the past 16 years, during which time it has collected and examined about 110,000 specimens of samples of food and drugs, has conducted about 1,400 prosecutions against offenders, and secured the infliction of fines amounting to $31,000.

Christmas is the time for coming together. Go home by the Seaboard Air Line. One and one-third fares for the round trip.

Heidelberg students do their best to enliven the town. In four weeks in July, 102 students were arrested for disorderly conduct, which on several occasions amounted to a technical riot, in which a dozen or more students were engaged.

Get the benefit of the cheap Christmas rates and two weeks tickets by the Seaboard Air Line.

The old folks are waiting for you Christmas, so is the Seaboard Air Line. One and one-third fares round trip. Tickets good for two weeks, if purchased December 22nd.

—India has over 6,000,000 girl-wives whose ages range from 5 to 9 years; 170,000 widows not yet 9 years of age.

SAVE YOUR STAR TIN TAGS

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FREE!

	TAGS.
1 Match Box	25
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25
3 Scissors, 4½ inches	25
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	75
5 Salt and Pepper Set, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	50
6 French Briar Wood Pipe	25
7 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50
8 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality	60
9 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best qual.	60
10 Stamp Box, sterling silver	70
11 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	75
12 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-in blade	75
13 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch	75
14 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver plated	80
15 Base Ball, "Association," best qual.	100
16 Alarm Clock, nickel	150
17 Six Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, best plated goods	150
18 Watch, nickel, stem wind and set	200
19 Carvers, good steel, buckhorn handles	200
20 Six Genuine Rogers' Table Spoons, best plated goods	250
21 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles	250
22 Six each, Genuine Rogers' Knives and Forks, best plated goods	500
23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
24 Gun case, leather, no better made	500
25 Revolver, automatic, double action, 32 or 38 caliber	650
26 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	650
27 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
28 Remington Rifle No. 4, 25 or 32 rim fire	900
29 Watch, sterling silver, full jeweled	1000
30 Dress Suit Case, leather, handsome and durable	1000
31 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments	1500
32 Revolver, Colt's, 38-calibre, blued steel	1500
33 Rifle, Colt's, 14-shot, 22-calibre	1500
34 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid	2000
35 Mandolin, very handsome	2000
36 Winchester Repeating Shot Gun, 12 gauge	2000
37 Remington, double-barrel, hammerless Shot Gun, 10 or 12 gauge	2500
38 Bicycle, standard make, ladies or gents	3500
39 Shot Gun, Remington, double barrel, hammerless	3000
40 Regina Music Box, 15½ inch Disc	4000

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no sm ll stars printed on under side of tag), are not good for presents, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1900.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of
STAR PLUG TOBACCO
will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of any other brand. MAKE THE TEST!
Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

POTASH gives *color*, *flavor* and *firmness* to all fruits. No good fruit can be raised without Potash.

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

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